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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON EXCITED BY RUMORS.

Meade's Army Reported Within the Washington Defences.

Lee Said to be Massed Near Manassas.

GUERRILLAS ACTIVELY CAMPAIGNING.

They Infest the Ground Between the Opposing Armies.

Capture of Rebels Near the Upper Potomac.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 18.

Washington has been filled with rumors and excitements throughout the day.

Better in the progress of a great battle within eighteen miles of the city was very general, but no engagement has taken place.

The rebel guerrillas are prosecuting an active campaign between MEADE's army and Washington. This morning several officers, attached to Gen. SAWYER's headquarters, were captured by guerrillas encamped in the Woods near Chantilly.

This afternoon a party of our men were met by some rebels this side of Fairfax Court-house, and attacked, with a loss on our side of two wounded, and a Captain, whose horse was killed under him, taken prisoner. Three rebel cavalry, meeting a paymaster close by with over one hundred thousand dollars, told him the story, and he quickly retraced his steps. A supply train was also interfered with.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 18.

It is reported that Gen. MEADE's army is within the defences of Washington.

There has been no battle, and the exact position of Lee's army is uncertain, or at least is not known in the city. It appears certain, however, that LEE has not crossed the Rappahannock.

The information received to-night is to the effect that reports came in from our cavalry yesterday evening that the enemy had massed a force at Manassas.

There were vague reports that the enemy was straitened for supplies, and, having signally failed to secure them from Gen. MEADE, has again turned his attention and face toward the Lower Shenandoah Valley, and to our posts on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Trusty parties have been sent out to ascertain the truth of these reports.

Rebel infantry pickets made their appearance last night in the vicinity of Chantilly, which indicates the presence of a heavy rebel force in that vicinity. But Gen. SAWYER drove them back to Frying Pan from his front.

Gen. COUCHATE visited the camp yesterday.

Later information up to noon to-day says our cavalry reconnoitrance went out as far as one mile from Dulcoe and found nothing but a few rebel cavalry scouts.

Rumors continued to multiply to the effect that a rebel column was moving toward Point of Rocks or Harper's Ferry. But after careful inquiry by private parties, no information has been obtained to confirm those reports.

The following was to-day received at the headquarters of the army in this city:

CLARKSBURG, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Gen. SULLIVAN reports that his cavalry scout from Martinsburgh yesterday encountered a detachment of GILMORE's rebel cavalry, and captured the whole force, thirty-nine in number, with horses, equipments, &c.

(Signed) B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen.

It would seem that a general engagement is considered probable, from the fact that army Surgeons have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Army of the Potomac.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. TIMES.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1863.

Another day has been devoted to the by-play or the strategic efforts of the commandants of the two great armies now moving in parallel lines, each endeavoring to secure the advantage of situation—movements that always precede a general engagement. Nothing but skirmishing, (and only little of that,) moving of trains and immense columns of troops has been done to-day, but the shock of battle is imminent, and no one can tell what an hour may bring forth. Both armies are seemingly in readiness, and, apparently at least, eager for the fray. No men ever fought with more determination than that portion of the gallant and battle-stained Second corps, engaged yesterday at Brown's Station, under the accomplished and energetic WARREN. With the cheery there was an unmistakable difference. While their officers fought as only desperate men can fight in a failing cause, their men did not seem to be imbued with the same spirit, and fled or surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, more readily than has been their wont in previous trials of strength.

In the recent movements the whole Quartermaster's property—with the exception of a few wagons that broke down—was saved entire, a fact reflecting the greatest credit upon the officers of that Department, when the vast caravan of teams and the surrounding circumstances are considered. In the first instance, I believe, in this war, on either side, when an army moving to the rear has succeeded in saving its entire train.

The loss of the Second corps at the fight of Brown Run, or Bristow Station, was only 300 in killed and wounded—but a small number being killed. Besides the prisoners, seven guns and two battle-flags were captured in this fight, which is a number of conscripts was their fate. Of course, finding themselves alive and well, they feel remarkably jubilant over the result, and think this fighting is not such a fatal business after all.

Among the incidents of the fight, not a related of Lieut. ANDERSON, of the "Annandale" Guards. This officer seeing a man fall wounded not all from the enemy's line, rode forward, and lifting him on his horse, galloped back to his position, past two of the rebel regiments. The Colonel of the first one he passed was heard distinctly to order his men not to fire on him; but the second did not great him so well, although he came through the fire in safety with his burden.

The firing in front, to-day, was a demonstration of the enemy's upon Bull Run. At Union Mills, where the railroad crosses the river, and in front of Warren, at Mitchell's and Blackburn's Ford, they kept up quite a heavy shell fire, with very little harm to our forces; and when they endeavored to move infantry, for a swooping, our fire soon dispersed them. The Third corps, under FRENCH, is at Union Mills.

At sundown all firing ceased, except off to the left. Gen. BURNSIDE, at or near Brookville, has been engaged by the enemy, and his guns could be distinctly traced by the flash as they advanced across the country, upper only driving the enemy rapidly.

Everything long remains; the army is ready for another scheme of LEE's, or, if he decides to retreat, to follow him up again.

It is evident that MEADE has foiled the rebel General, and left him somewhat doubtful what to do next. Z.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

ANOTHER CALL FOR SOLDIERS.

Three Hundred Thousand Volunteers Asked For.

Eleven Weeks Given to Raise the New Army.

Conscription to be Made in States Failing to Supply Their Quotas.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the term of service of part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and, whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not, however, exceeding three years. Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise, and have enlisted into the United States service, for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim that all the volunteers then called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premium and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department, through the Provost-Marshal-General's office, by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made in said State, or on the districts of said State for their due proportion of said quota, and the said draft shall commence on the 5th day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or with those which may be issued for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress, or where it has not yet been commenced.

The quotas of the States and Districts will be assigned by the War Department through the Provost-Marshal-General's Office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting; and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that Department.

In issuing this proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their cheerful, willing and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful military operations to a prosperous end, *thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war.*

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

(L. S.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

UNION SUCCESSES IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Enemy under Richardson and Chalmers Driven across the Tallahatchie—Arrival of Cotton at Cairo.

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 10th, says the Third Michigan cavalry, Lieut.-Col. MACNA, commanding, encountered RICHARDSON, with 1,800 men and four pieces of artillery, on the Tallahatchie. RICHARDSON retreated to Okolona.

The steamers *Omaha City* and *Belle* have brought up 200 bales of cotton.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Col. HAYES routed and scattered the rebel CHALMERS's command, driving them all beyond Tallahatchie, and gave up the pursuit only when his ammunition was exhausted.

Gen. SWEENEY's infantry took the wrong route. But for this error most of CHALMERS' force would have been captured.

Arrival from the Gulf.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 18.

The supply steamer *Bermuda*, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, arrived to-day. She left Pensacola on the 11th inst. Fever was prevalent among the shipping. She left Port Royal on the 14th. There was no news there. The *Bermuda* did not stop off Charleston.

Arrested.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 18.

Capt. GEORGE W. BURNELL, late of the Fortress Monroe line of steamers, was arrested this morning by the military authorities on serious charges. He is well known to the travelling public. It is said that he has recently returned from a brief visit to Europe.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 18.

The mail train from New-York Saturday night was delayed near Lowell, on a bridge train of the wreck, and is not expected to arrive here until this evening.

Escape of Prisoners.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Oct. 18.

Twenty-six of Monday's men escaped from Camp Douglas last night, by digging a tunnel from one of their barracks under the fence.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Operations on Both Sides Impeded by the Rains.

The Streams Very High and the Roads Becoming Bad.

HOW ROSECRANS WAS REINFORCED.

THE RAIDS BY WHEELER'S CAVALRY.

Hooker's Rapid Movements Render Them Futile.

THE POSITION AT CHATTANOOGA.

A Flanking Movement by Bragg Improbable.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Oct. 12, }
and NASHVILLE, Oct. 13, 1863. }

Complete official returns from the infantry engaged in the late battles have been received at the General Headquarters, and give the following statistics:

THOMAS' CORPS—FOURTEENTH.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	38	205	125
Men	680	3,307	2,127

Making a total of 6,501.

M'COOK'S CORPS—TWENTIETH.

Officers	40	169	70
Men	303	2,267	1,503

Making a total of 4,350.

CRITTENDEN'S CORPS—TWENTY-FIRST.

Officers	36	151	22
Men	397	2,157	655

Making a total of 3,520.

Two brigades of GRANGER's reserve corps, engaged early in the afternoon of the second day's fight, lost:

Officers	16	59	34
Men	226	877	507

Making a total of 1,722.

Total loss of four corps, 255 officers and 14,201 men.

The losses of the cavalry, not reported, will bring up the grand aggregate to just about 16,000. Of the 4,000 missing, about 2,500 were wounded. Thirteen pieces of artillery were lost, and a few wagons.

Southern papers of the 9th are received. They still insist that their whole loss will not exceed 12,000, but partial returns published by them indicate that it is greater. HARDEE's division alone lost 2,100 out of 3,400 men. The tone of their editorials continues very despondent over the failure of BRAGG to take Chattanooga. JOE JOHNSTON is proved by correspondence to have been all the time in Mississippi, and not with BRAGG's army. Their reports from Mississippi say that two corps from GRANT's army are moving to succor ROSECRANS—one overland from Memphis, and the other by water. JEFF. DAVIS is reported in Dalton arrived in BRAGG's army on the 10th.

All quiet along our front for the last two days.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Oct. 15, }
Via NASHVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 18. }

The vote of the Ohio regiments belonging to the army at this point, so far as received up to this morning, is 9,422 for BROWN, to 252 for VALLANDIGHAM. Fifteen regiments and eight batteries are yet to be heard from, which will swell BROWN's majority to over 12,000. Torrents of rain have continually fallen, and kept both sides quiet for three days. All the water courses are very high, and the roads are getting very bad.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

STEVENSON, ALA., Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863.

The magnitude of this rebellion, the extent of territory covered by our armies, and the vast resources required for the prosecution of the war, can only be fully appreciated when one undertakes to go from one point of our great line of battle to another, and travels thirteen hundred miles in making the journey by the shortest route. To reach the extreme right wing of the National army, would require another journey of equal length. I have only *gone from the left to the centre.*

No more striking feature exists of the extent of the rebellion, or of our progress in crushing it, than the immense length of the line of communications which the Army of the Cumberland is now keeping open behind it.

It is not so far to Mobile or Charleston, as it is to Louisville. ROSECRANS is over half way, and GRANT has got through.

The tediousness of the journey between the base of supplies and the fighting point is such as to kill all desire to visit that base oftener than one is compelled to. So any such habit which may have been learned in the short-line communications of the Army of the Potomac, is quickly unlearned here.

One no sooner sets foot south of the Ohio River than he scents treason and secession. The cry of half-suppressed loyalty and the mutterings of defiant treason are heard even in Louisville. You breathe the air of subjugation. Kentucky never seceded in fact, but once did in sentiment. And even yet uncompromising loyalists find scarce better favor than half-penitent traitors. But, after all, the military arm is not so stern in Kentucky as it should be. Skulking rebels, fresh from the ranks of their armies, return home daily; and with the secret fears of the loyalists they combine to rob, and burn, and kill. But no matter what crimes they commit, *it requires the affidavits of two or more respectable citizens forwarded to the Commander of the Department, before an arrest is allowed!* It is a positive fact, and such a requirement exists to-day in the department over which Gen. BOYLE presides. A gentleman of undoubted character assured me in Louisville that a state of things existed on the border counties of Kentucky which is only equaled by the condition of affairs in Missouri and Kansas.

But there is an encouraging hope in Kentucky. Gov. BRAMLETTE has consented at the hands of the people an armed State police, with which Kentucky shall defend itself from the predatory raids of pillaging murderers who infest many of the counties. Securing this, Gov. BRAMLETTE hopes to show the country that Kentucky loyalty has at least sufficient backbone to punish its own criminals.

Nashville is an abomination. Likewise the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Travel to Nashville—some if you must, but go quickly. However, there is no need of this injunction, for it is a dirty city and contemptible hotels, and miserable fare, and outrageous prices, cannot drive you off. Take *stay* and suffer. Whether it is because of miserable rules in military rule, or no rule at all, I can't say, but one thing is certain; Nashville is a horrible place. There is but one redeeming feature. The sage matter-of-course conclusion, why the military authorities have of granting not what one wish. At Stevenson I found the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. I'll speak hereafter of it, for it is already not what it was, and promises speedily to be more so. Certainly, thought I, as I rode over it the other day, no Master had ever lived heretofore, or RECKNAGEL army never would have been supplied by such feeble means. The rolling stock, especially the locomotives, is principally what is left of the original companies, and it takes two engines to run an empty train up a heavy grade. But this is being remedied. Twenty new and powerful locomotives are daily expected for use on this road, and so far as the safety of the line of communication is concerned, that is now beyond all doubt.

"Whoever planned the recent reinforcement of the Army of the Cumberland saved the country from a great disaster." So said a distinguished General yesterday, and his words had all the weight of truth. BRAGG made a desperate effort to prevent the arrival of these reinforcements, and to cut off the evacuation of Chattanooga, from want of supplies. But he failed in both, though the execution of his plans did not fail for want of energy, but because we moved faster than he did. A portion of Gen. HOOKER's force accomplished the distance of thirty hundred miles in five days! This precipitate raised the Army of the Cumberland, and the peril was past. WHEELER's cavalry, numbering, perhaps, five thousand, crossed the Tennessee River at Washington, forty-five miles west of Chattanooga. Entering the Sequatchie Valley, they moved down to Anderson's Cross-Roads, where they struck the rear, guarded by ladies from Stevenson to Chattanooga, demolishing four hundred wagons. They then moved direct upon McMinnville, which place they easily captured—the garrison a few hundred men making no resistance of any consequence. WHEELER's movements were then accelerated somewhat by an attack upon his rear guard, before he got out of the Sequatchie Valley, by Gen. MITCHELL's Federal cavalry, which followed in close pursuit. At McMinnville the rebel force divided, one part going to Murfreesboro, and the other to Elk River Bridge, near Decherd station. They destroyed a small bridge at each place, and at Christiana lies an owner of the track, but the accumulation of troops upon the road compelled them to leave without accomplishing any further destruction. A few venturesome rebels went to the top of the mountain at Cowan Station and threw rocks down the ventilators of the tunnel, which they declared on their retreat would disable the road for a month, but which our men removed in an hour. The rebels then fell upon Shelbyville, which they robbed because it is a strong loyal town. But hardly had they set through before Gen. MITCHELL fell upon them, whipped them soundly and sent them reeling southward in great haste. I learn to-day that WHEELER's force finally crossed the Tennessee at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, minus all his plunder, four pieces of cavalry, and some six hundred men than that he started with.

Gen. HOOKER had arrived at Stevenson but a day or two before WHEELER struck the road. But he did such and Gen. BURNSIDE up the road, with orders to bring all the troops he could find, drive the rebels off, and open the road, and before WHEELER got back to the south side of the Tennessee River the Railroad was again in operation. Thus the raid failed. It might have amounted to something, but it didn't.

The great battle of Chickamauga is still the absorbing subject of discussion in the Army of the Cumberland, and I have already heard a dozen plausible reasons why we were beaten, why the army was shocked, for no one here admits that the country has suffered any disaster in the late repulse. But after hearing and reading everything, particularly the very ab'e account by the correspondent of the Louisville Journal, I find but one legitimate conclusion to arrive at, viz.—that we were beaten simply because we were outnumbered; that our right and centre were repulsed, not because the troops there were panic-stricken, or did not fight well, but because the troops really had all been sent to the support of the left, and the right and centre were fearfully weak. The enemy had troops enough not only to engage our whole force on the left, but also to assail our right and centre with sufficient energy to cause them to give way. This, it seems to me, is a very good reason why we were beaten.

But as is always the case, the work of crimination and recrimination goes on, and the censured ones demand to be heard. Gens. McCOOK and CRITTENDEN, who have been relieved, passed through here on Sunday night, on their way to Indianapolis. Gen. NEGLEY passed up yesterday on his way to Pittsburgh. They have all been relieved.

A number of changes, I hear, are taking place at headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland. Gen. BRIDEMAN succeeds Col. BARNES as Chief of Artillery, and Gen. ESTEMONE takes the place of Gen. GARFIELD, as Chief of Staff, who will soon leave to take his seat in the approaching Congress.

In regard to the enemy, but little seems to be known. Yesterday several refugees came into Gen. HOWARD's lines at Bridgeport, under passes from Gen. BRAGG, to go to Shelbyville, Tenn., to live. They reported the enemy falling back, apparently because of the exhaustion of the country in which they have been living. Some appear to think a flanking movement probable, but this cannot be done now unless at a point forty or fifty miles west of Stevenson, and at great hazard to the enemy. And of course ROSECRANS ought to, and probably does know all about the enemy's movements. L. L. CROUNSE.

Important Order by Secretary Wells.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 20.—In the case of the steamer *Prince Albert*, captured by the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, Sept. 8, 1861, and the schooner *Sea Foam*, captured by the same vessel Sept. 26, 1861, prize lists have not been forwarded to the Department, and the distribution of the prize money is therefore prevented.

The Department, therefore, finds it necessary that the share of prize money which would have accrued in these cases to Capt. JOHN A. CHADWICK, who commanded the steamer *Susquehanna* at the time of the captures, is forfeited.

The "act for the better government of the Navy of the United States," approved April 23, 1800, directed (art. 7, sec. 1) that "The commanding officer of every ship or vessel in the navy who shall capture or seize upon any vessel as a prize, shall carefully preserve all the papers and writings found on board, and transmit the whole of the originals, unmutilated, to the Judge of the district to which such prize is ordered to proceed, *and shall receive no share in the Navy Department*, and to the agent appointed to pay the prize money, *complete lists of the officers and men entitled to a share of the capture*, inserting therein the quality of every person rating, or *such of officers, his whole share of the prize money, resulting from such capture, and suffering such further punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.*

A similar law, providing the same penalty for failure to transmit prize lists to the Navy Department, is contained in the "Act for the better Government of the Navy of the United States," approved July 17, 1862.

The Department has no discretionary power to remit the forfeiture. Its duty is confined to the enforcement of it, so soon as it is clear that the intent of the law has been violated, and its purpose defeated, and that those entitled to prize money are suffering the consequences of a culpable neglect by their commanding officer of a duty so strongly enjoined.

Its power to order a court-martial, with a view to the further punishment of the offender, is discretionary, and it trusts that this example of a faithful enforcement of the positive and certain penalty provided by the law will have the effect of preventing similar neglect of duty on the part of commanding officers making captures.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

National Loans.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 18.

The sales of Government Bonds on Saturday amounted to $1,782,000. The sales for the week amount to $6,500,000. Deliveries of Bonds are made to Oct. 14. The loan yet stands in under $200,000,000, and at the above rate it will not be before the public long.

FROM OHIO.

Vallandigham's Defeat—The Ghost of the Copperheads—Character of Brough—Enthusiastic Reception of Secretary Chase in the West.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, Oct. 16, 1863.

Did you hear the clap of thunder from Ohio? Was it not a startling Alpine peal, leaping from crag to crag across the continent, and warning our own and other nations that a frightful bolt had struck somewhere. It was here it struck—here in this stretch of "Northwestern territory," lying between the Ohio River and Lake Erie; the first soil consecrated to Freedom by National act on this continent—here the bolt struck on Tuesday last, paralyzing every arm that would raise again the black banner of human Slavery, and scaling, as it were, by Divine wrath, the work long since decreed by Divine goodness. "The voice of the people is the voice of God," and never was that voice uttered with more emphasis and effect than in the late election. Detested partisans, lately raging with fury, stand appalled and shocked by the victory, and quickly admit the irreversible and overwhelming judgment against them. But I will leave it to the "Volunteer Observer" to philosophize for you on the extraordinary Pronouncement of the Ohio election.

Six weeks ago I passed through this heated State from west to east, somewhat leisurely—and I told you, as the result of my observations, that VALLANDIGHAM would be beaten by 100,000 majority. No one also seemed to think so—least of all the people of Ohio. When I came back here—relinquishing the State on the day of the election, and reading through it all day long, while the letters like snow-flakes were falling—I found the Union men working for dear life at the polls. They gathered in the voters anxiously and hastily, as a farmer gathers in his hay-cocks when a dark storm is brewing. I met some of Ohio's who had come all the way from Memphis to cast a ballot. Chicago and New-York sent home their contributions, and even the eminent Minister of Finance, Secretary CHASE, dropped for a brief time his national reckonings, and returned hither to vote the Union ticket! Loyal Ohio was startlingly excited, if not alarmed, and dealt on Tuesday last her most tremendous blow. She struck as if for existence as well as honor, and the wires have told you the result. I think the 100,000 majority will be more than realized. The majority of the home vote will approach 70,000, and the soldiers' vote will swell that to almost its own extent, for the soldiers' vote for VALLANDIGHAM. It is worth the majority in the home vote is so vast. If VALLANDIGHAM had received a majority of those, and the votes of the army had overcome that majority, my should have had no end done, as in the great naval engagements in England, of remunerating over the best arrangements of artillery discharges." In America.

Now that the affair is over, there is something almost humorous in the consequences.

It seems that there was nothing of strength or danger in it. It was illuminated like a crowded play theatre—wonderful to behold, dark as its hatred and obstinacy, to enemies, and when roused totally desired for word to grapple with it, it vanished into the air, and sought its Satanic shades. It never had even the ghost of a chance of success.

So much for the Ohio election. If in a national vote the State has done the country an incalculable service in the election of Judge BROWN, the people have not less wisely served themselves. The Governor elect is a model public servant. He is not a man who seeks to public life because he could not succeed as a private citizen. On the contrary, it is because of his eminently successful career as a business man that he became known to the State and was pressed into the public service. He will infuse energy into the State Administration, establish order in every department, enforce punctuality and fidelity in all transactions, and keep the State in the very best financial condition. The tax-payers as well as the creditors of Ohio will bless the day JOHN BROUGH was made Governor.

I have mentioned the fact that Secretary CHASE came home to vote in the late election. He had not been near his old home for three years previously. He was sent to Washington in the latter part of the year 1860, as a delegate from Ohio to the "Peace Congress," was kept there by the exciting events of that eventful Winter; in March following was made Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. LINCOLN, and since has devoted his whole time and thought, the country knows how faithfully, to restoring and sustaining the finances of the Government. His visit West was an event to be remembered by him and by all who witnessed his triumphal passage through this country. He was everywhere received with unbounded affection and enthusiasm. His coming was wholly unheralded. His closest friends knew nothing of it till he was right among them. *But the outpouring was everywhere instantaneous* and immense. The excitement grew each day he continued here, and if he had remained he would in a week have fairly offered, by the new current of popular enthusiasm, the profound excitement growing out of VALLANDIGHAM's defeat. He was literally overwhelmed with invitations to visit the towns and cities of Ohio and the adjoining States, including the great centres, Chicago and St. Louis. The Secretary felt compelled to decline them all, only yielding so far as to take Indianapolis in his route home, in compliance to Gov. MORTON and a most admirable delegation of Indiana, that came down to Cincinnati, and would not go back without him. The reception at the capital of Indiana was a grand affair, quite worthy of the patriotic Hoosier State. Mr. CHASE delivered a happy address, accepting the honor tendered to him as properly to be divided with the Administration, "each member of which, the President and each one of his advisers," he was prepared to vouch, and labored faithfully and with an honest purpose to save the endangered Nationality, and execute the will of the American people. He entered into a brief, but exceedingly clear and convincing exposition of his "financial policy," showed how it grew up out of the national necessities, harmonized with the national interests, and in the end would be inseparable from the national progress in unity and power. I had the pleasure of accompanying Mr. CHASE on part of his journey, and never have I witnessed to that severe ordeal of being requested to speak to the people at every railway station he passed. He showed himself a perfect master of the art oratorical. He never repeated himself—always had something new and something pleasant for every crowd—making the occasions quite as much and entertaining to his traveling friends as to the impromptu Station audiences. You may set it down (as one of the great facts of the time) that no man has achieved a more solid reputation among the masses of the people during this rebellion than Secretary CHASE. It is quite a mistake to suppose that "military story" has obscured or will obscure all memory of other services. I doubt if any General in the field, even the most successful, would, in passing to-day through the country, excite anything like the wild enthusiasm and joyous popular acclaim of the hundreds of thousands that flocked forth in the West to hail and honor the "father of sixteen greenbacks," as he was every where and almost fondly recalled. He will go back to Washington buoyed up and sustained in heart and manage by the consciousness that it is not in vain that he labored and has labored for the country's salvation. For while he has seen in the West the evidences that the whole machinery of his Department is working admirably, sustaining the war and promoting general prosperity, he has also been made to feel that the Nation is treasuring up the memory of his services, and will not let one leaf be lost that may be fairly claimed to deck his brow. W. A. T.

MILITARY.—Four companies of the Fourteenth regiment, Col. MARSHAL, from Rockaway, mustered in the Park yesterday morning. They left in the afternoon for the seat of war in the Middle. The officers are Capt. Thomas, Capt. B. Capt. MARSHALL, C. Capt. GERNER, and D. Capt. JONES, numbering in all 600 officers and men, with Major W. H. REYNOLDS commanding.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Object of the Visit of the French Fleet to New-York.

Rosecrans in Possession of the Prize.

GEN. POLK'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

TOBACCO FOR FRANCE.

From the Charleston (Atlanta) Rebel, Oct. 16.

Upon reaching the Tennessee River from the field of Chickamauga, Rosecrans addressed his troops. "Fellow soldiers," said he, "the object of our expedition was the possession of Chattanooga, and here we are." Brief, and to the point; favorable and circumstantial. Thus far, the campaign wears mysterious rumors are rolling above us, but we can see, or it certainly ought not have a mysterious in history. The few words of the Federal General illuminate the thunder-cloud, and ray from a dark lantern, and we make out the eyes to the somewhat pained glare which they throw full upon him.

Not even Gen. BRAGG himself has contributed more troops with his sword, and such strokes as it may please Heaven to send to through his hands, in the few days of fall weather, just before us. Unless we hasten to make hay while the sun shines, the story of time tale will hold good through all time; the spring will open untoward dangers in our arms; the storm which we have raised will burst on our heads, and will show like a flower which has been untouched, and the end must fade not of sight on a rolling terrors of disasters—in dage and gloom. God forbid it!

At present the case stand in about this wise: We have lost the gate to lower East Tennessee, the river which was our base, and the facilities which these afforded for progressive movements into East Tennessee and Kentucky. We have gained a hand-to-hand fight, we have repulsed a powerful locomotive; we have preserved Georgia, and secured our rear against the enemy. Some on the other hand, have received all that we have lost. But he received Gen. BRAGG was returned to, when up the river the ax his hand, and now prepare quietly to winter in his new quarters, leaving us mortally out in the cold to take care of ourselves as best we can or must. Personally, and to all appearances, in the aggregate he is the gainer; for, after his prisoners, stragglers and cavalry taken at Chickamauga are counted, our victory is tested, while on the lower side the total, fairly included, does not make up for any results yet achieved.

In a word, we have lost the, or twelve thousand men without taking an equivalent in producing victory. The whole question, therefore, turns upon the first situation and what we can do with it. In military circles it is generally believed that Rosecrans has blundered into a position which, improved by an adversary of genius, might be turned to fatal account, movements to his eternal ruin. If this be so, and the movements speculated, but on no means explained, are made, the victory at Chickamauga will be complete, and the many lives there sacrificed will be [illegible] code as so many trophies to a noble work. But if this opinion be false and the movements suggested are possible fall to be made, and we continue to pine [illegible] indefinitely from the bold knobs of Missionary Ridge [illegible] uncomfortable barracks of the blue [illegible] between many weeks, probable for the next campaign; forced back upon the Gulf, if any remain in the Mississippi, the campaign of 1863 must see us far from the borders of Georgia, or near to the verge of destruction. Call it to you good-sons, men of the South, and refuse to be deceived into any other belief. Food and raiment must be our goods. We must have them. Kentucky and Middle Tennessee can only supply them. Gather up the sea coast, better give up the southwest, aye, better to give up Richmond without a struggle, and win back, than lose the golden field, whence grain and wool are our sole hope. The enemy has just one army too many in the field for us. We must crush this overplus; we must gain one signal, Stonewall, Jackson campaign. Destiny points to the very place. He ROSECRANS the victory. Defeat him, pulverize him, run him to the Ohio River, and then we have two with the next summer. And here I Nothing easier. The men who when he really stung our flank so long, once disposed of, are in camps and legions have a clear road before them. Feel sumptuously through the Winter, well shod and clad, they have only to meet a dispirited foe, retake the Valley of the Mississippi, secure the election of a peace Democrat to the Presidency in the Fall, and arrange the terms of treaty and independence.

These results can be accomplished no where else than in this Department. The northwest is our real adversary.

No matter how often we whip the East, the effect is still here to the end. Let us teach the true constants a lesson of peace and soberness, and the difference will be seen as speedily as any need calls for the dead.

THE REV. LIEUT.-GEN. POLK'S FAREWELL TO HIS COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, TENNESSEE, }
Mission Ridge, Sept. 30, 1863. }

To the Officers and Soldiers of Polk's Corps:

In consequence of an unfortunate disagreement between myself and the Commander-in-Chief of this Department, I have been relieved at my command, and am about to retire from the army. Without attempting to explain the circumstances of this disagreement, or prejudicing the public mind by a premature appeal to its judgment, I must be permitted to express my unqualified conviction of the rectitude of my conduct, and that time and investigation will be my simply vindicate my conduct on the field of the Chickamauga.

I cannot, however, part, even temporarily, with the gallant officers and soldiers of my old corps without the deepest feeling of regret and a heartfelt expression of my gratitude for the courage and devotion they have always manifested while under my command.

Belmont, Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, all attest on your part the very highest soldierly qualities, and are crowded with glorious memories. Continuing with a numerous, well-disciplined, and powerful enemy, for full four hundred days, you have borne unexampled privations with fortitude, fought with undaunted bravery, and ever yielded a cheerful obedience to your officers.

Soldiers who struggle in such a cause, and with such hearts, can never be conquered.

Clouds and darkness may enshroud you for a time, but the sunlight of the future is bright and glorious. The blood of martyrs is never shed in vain, and our final victory is certain and secured.

Whoever commands you, may I present extraordinary and request to you to fight on and fight ever with your hearts, upon your independence is achieved. Thousands of brave hearts may fall, crushed and bleeding, under the weapons of the foe, or the partisans and mistakes of friends, but the great cause must never be sacrificed, or our sig abandoned. Our cause is just, and our duty to our country and God is as clear as the sun in the heavens.

I leave my command in the care of the bravest of the brave, who has often led them in the darkest hour of their trials. He and you will have my hopes and prayers to the Ruler of the Universe, for your hands success and success. Your kindness, devotion and respect for me, exhibited during the years of our association, both in camp and in the field, are graven on my heart, and will be treasured there until it ceases to beat.

Your friend,

LEONIDAS POLK, Lieutenant-General.

FROM THE RAPIDAN.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 16.

This is, probably, the last time we shall have occasion to use the above caution to the army and people, as there now cannot be no doubt of the falling back of Meade's army toward Washington and the defeated of Gen. LEE in pursuit. Gen. EWELL crossed the Rapidan, according to report several days ago, and the remainder of the army has no doubt crossed ere now. Our information is meagre, but from all that we can gather, an engagement between the two armies must soon take place unless Meade takes a position in which it will be deemed inexpedient to attack him.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

WESTERN, Miss., Friday, Oct. 9, 1863.

Gen. CLARKE is elected Governor by a large majority. He carried every county in the State. Reports to the Capital show that Gov. LEE is elected to Congress in the First District, and RUSSEL in the Second. WILSON is reflected in the Third District and BARKSDALE in the Sixth. MORRIS thought to be beaten by LUSHER in the Seventh District.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 3 bbls. Ashes, 12,305 bbls. Flour, 1,664 bags Corn Meal, 116,726 bushels Wheat, 21,594 bushels Corn, 1,891 bushels Rye, 12,172 bushels Barley, 66,476 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 285 pkgs. Provisions, and 302 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are arriving and selling slowly, including Pots at $7 75@$7 87½, and Pearls at $9 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 263 bbls., including 240 obls. Pots and 13 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 139 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, at $36@$37 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at heavy cost prices. We quote: Java, at 30½c. @ 32½c.; Ceylon, 30c.; Rio Ordinary, 29c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 30c. @ 32c.; St. Domingo, 27½c. @ 28½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, including 1,000 bales Uplands, at 80c. ℔ ℔. Sales and receipts, since our last, 1,300 bales.

FISH—Dry Cod are in light request and active, but quoted at from $4 25@$4 37½ ℔ cwt. Mackerel are selling freely, including No. 1, at $14@$14 50; No. 2 at $7@$8 50; No. 3 at $5 12½@$7 ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon continues in good request at $18@$20 ℔ bbl. Pickled Herring are sparingly offered and are in request, at $3@$3 25 ℔ box. Smoked Herring are absent and actively sought after, at 30c. @45c. for scaled, and 20c. @30c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand during the week, at a further decline of 5@10c. ℔ bbl. Sales include about 7,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$5 70; poor to choice extra State at $5 80@$6 50, chiefly at $5 90@$6 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 60@$6 85 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$5 40@$5 75
Extra State.....$5 80@$6 50
Superfine State, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 5 10@5 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands. 5 90@6 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....6 10@6 50
Extra State, trade brands.....6 10@6 50
Extra Genesee.....6 75@8 25
Superfine to choice Extra Minnesota.....5 75@8 25

Southern Flour is in very good demand at steady prices. Sales since our last, 2,350 bbls., at $5 25@$6 ℔ bbl. We quote: Fair to fancy Baltimore and Georgetown, 5c.; Richmond, 5c.; Petersburg, 5c.; Norfolk, 5c.; Baltimore, 5c. @35c.; Ud. Doughs, 27½c. @28½c. ℔ ℔.

CORN MEAL—Has been in moderate request, including 600 bbls. Brandywine, at $3 ℔ ℔. Sales and receipts, since our last, 1,300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely purchased to-day, particularly for export, heavy receipts continue of 20,000 ℔ bushel. Sales since our last, 146,000 bushels, mostly at prices indicated above; also, some Canada at $1 40@$1 45 ℔ bushel. Winter Western at $1 37@$1 40; Amber Western at $1 40@$1 45, the latter an extreme rate for prime choice Michigan; Red Western at $1 32@$1 36; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 30@$1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 24@$1 28; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 26; New-York at $1 24@$1 31 ℔ bushel. Corn has been less active at reduced prices. Sales of 105,000 bushels, mostly in cars and from store, at 80½c. @ 82c., closing at 80½c. @ 81c. for sound Mixed Western; 82c. @ 83c. for sound do.; $1 for Yellow Western and White do. ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet and nominal at $1 15@$1 20, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are in good request at lower prices, including Canada, at 78c. @80c.; Western at 78c. @80c.; State at 80c. @82c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in good request at $1 25@$1 35, the latter rate for handsome Canada West ℔ bushel. Sales 82,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley Malt at $1 00@$1 05 ℔ bushel. Sales 6,200 bushels, at $1 00 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Hale has been in good demand, at $1 00 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request, at 24c. @30c. for New, and 17c. @20c. for last year's crop, ℔ ℔.

LEAD—Pig Lead is in active request at buoyant prices. We quote: Oak Slaughter, good to prime, 8½c. @8¾c.; Oak Slaughter, good medium, 8c. @8½c.; Oak Slaughter, good heavy, 8½c. @8¾c.; Oak Slaughter, light cropped, good, 8½c. @8¾c.; Hollock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 8½c. @8¾c.; Hollock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 8½c. @8¾c.; Hollock, California, good light, 8½c. @8¾c.; Hollock, California, good medium, 8½c. @8¾c.; Hollock, California, good heavy, 8½c. @8¾c.; Hollock, Orinoco, dry, good light, 8½c. @8¾c.; Hollock, Orinoco, dry, good heavy, 8½c. @8¾c.; Hollock, Orinoco and B. A. damaged, all weights, 8½c. @8¾c.; Hollock, Orinoco and B. A. poor, all weights, 8½c. @8¾c.; Hollock, Slaughter, in rough, 8½c. @8¾c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 8½c. @8¾c., cash, ℔ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $1 62½ ℔ M.

LIME—Has been in fair request at uniform prices. Common Rockland and Glen's Falls Lump at $1 15; Rockland Lump and Juniata, $1 40 ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in active request at firmer prices. Sales since our last, 2,600 bbls., in lots, at $15 25@$15 50 for New Mess; here; $16 75 is paid for do. deliverable in December; $16 50@$16 75 for Old Mess, and $14 75@$15 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been inactive at 8½c. @9½c. for Hams, and 5½c. @6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon has been in modest request at 8½c. @9½c., according to quality, ℔ ℔. Sales 270 boxes. Lard continues in good order, sales 4,600 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 11½c. @12c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues in demand at uniform prices; sales 300 bbls. at $15 75@$16 for Extra Mess, and $10 50@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams $19@$19 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand, at 20c. @22c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c. @26c. for common to prime State, ℔ ℔. Cheese has been in good request, at 9½c. @10c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Has since our last 140 bags East India at $7 12½@$7 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The high prices asked check operations. Orchard Grass—Have been lightly dealt in at former rates. Sales since our last 260 bbls., including New-Orleans at 11½c. @14c.; Porto Rico at 12c.; and Cuba at 12c. @13½c., with 60 tcses Havana at 12½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 175,000 lbs., at 12½c. @12¾c., and 160 pkgs. Grease at 10½c. @10¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,200 bbls., in lots, at 58c. @60c., closing at 60c., and holders now ask higher rates ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The demand for all descriptions has been unusually active, during the past week, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, though, in part, on speculation, and, encouraged by the rise in gold and exchange, buyers have paid much higher prices, especially for domestic, both here and in the interior—the market closing excitedly. The week's sales include 675,000 lbs. domestic fleece at from 60c. @73c.; 125,000 lbs. do. pulled; No. 1 superfine and extra, from 65c. @80c., mainly at from 65c. @72c.; 300 bales California at 37½c. @57½c., mainly at 40c. @45c.; 250 bales Nevada, No. 1 Digger, at 45c.; 200 bales Mexican at 22c. @26c., mainly at 23½c. @24c.; 500 bales Cape at 32c. @41½c.; 60,000 lbs. Cordova at equal to 42c.; 300 bales Province and Cuenos Ayres, at 32c. @37c.; 150 bales fine Chilian at 35c.; 500 bales Montevideo at 36c. @39c., mainly at 38c. @39c.; and 200 bales Valparaiso and sundry other lots of foreign, on terms not made public. Messrs. J. F. Ainsworth & Co. report the auction sales of 1,300 bales choice Spring-clip California for November—the day of the sale being as yet undetermined. In Boston, according to the Commercial Bulletin, there has been "a very extensive movement in Domestic Wool during the past week, indeed the heaviest of the season. The competition has been active between buyers, in view of a rising market and the difficulty dissatisfied of Wool growers in buying with fully clips; and prices, tending greatly upward, have gained 5@10c. ℔ lb. since then, at any period since the wild speculation of last Spring. Manufacturers are apparently satisfied that the present rates are not simply the result of Gold fluctuations or more temporary inflation, but that they will be permanently sustained, as they have abandoned the policy of holding off, and are now buying largely ahead of their current consumption. Many large lots have been taken, especially of medium, long staple fleece and pulled, by parties engaged in the manufacturing of woolen manufactures, and the markets is quoted very firmly for all of these descriptions. The demand for fancy cassimeres and light spring fabrics are also in active demand and moving freely. Some sales have also been made to arrive. Our quotations exhibit an improvement upon last week's rates of some 2c. @5c. for fleece, and 2c. @3c. for pulled. Indeed, the market has now reached a point at which many really valuable and high-cost lots of wool, forwarded on commitment with fluctuations at its price, and not offered to manufacturers, who are not willing to avail themselves of the opportunity for selling, even under circumstances, which the parties holders in marking them up. At the close the demand continues active and the upward tendency very marked."

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES AND LOTS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE BY ALLEN & BRIGGS, [illegible] BROADWAY.

[illegible]

GROCERIES.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate in pronouncing it unsurpassed for washing dressers and fine goods, or for family and of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our Soaps have been established a market of fifty years, and that with reputation for uniformity only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 140 West-st.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

GALLETS OF PLANTATION COFFEE

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FARM AND VINEYARD AT AUCTION.

The estate of the late Capt. Wm. A. Hussey, situated about one mile from Cutchogue Landing, N. Y., on the West Point road, embracing about 100 acres, will be sold TUESDAY, Oct. 20, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., if fair weather, if not, the first fair day after that week. [illegible]

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

TEACHERS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

MEETINGS.

[illegible]

REMOVALS.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Linens, Sheetings, Blankets, Lace Curtains, Cretonne,
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
MOURNING GOODS.
In every variety, Bombazines, Crapes, Black Silks, De Laines, &c., at lowest.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD AND TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.,
FALL HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
A full assortment to retail.
Also at STORES, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
A very assortment of the very latest styles at retail.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Several choice LOTS just received per steamer, will be offered at retail,
MONDAY, Oct. 19,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FRENCH POPLINS, MERINOS, REPS,
ENGLISH CLOTH, IRISH POPLINS,
EMBROIDERED AND STRIPED REPS, &c., &c.,
including many novelties received per steamers.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM
GUIPURE AND
LACE CURTAINS.
Entirely new this week and at moderate prices.
CORNICES,
TASSELS,
GIMP,
BORDERED TRIMMINGS,
To match every style of Cornice material.
GOLD and HOLLAND SHADES made and put up.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND COVERINGS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 BROADWAY.
We shall exhibit some entirely new stuffs for
CURTAINS AND COVERINGS,
REPS IN VERY RICH STRIPES,
BROCATELLES IN MEDALLION AND FIGURES,
A large assortment of colors.
satins and satin covering.
In addition (forming the new trimming for curtains) a large assortment of colors
PLUSHES,
TAPESTRIES,
MOQUETTES.
CURTAINS and VALANCES carefully made and put up by superior upholsterers.

AT RETAIL.
NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASKS, ALL WIDTHS,
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL LENGTHS,
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.
All in entirely new and very desirable goods.
TOWELS,
DAMASKS,
FRENCH,
DIAPER,
HUCKABUCK,
RED AND BLUE BORDERED,
FRINGED,
In all sizes and every variety of price.
The VERY LARGEST and CHEAPEST stock in the City.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S—MONDAY, 19TH INST.
OPENING OF NEW GOODS.
SILKS,
RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE, all the NEW SHADES.
Plain EVENING SILK, at $1 30, worth $2.
PLAIN POINT de SOIE, in all the NEW SHADES, and a VERY FINE CHOICE OF DOUBLE FACED FIGURED.
DRESS GOODS.
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF PLAIDED POPLINS yet offered.
STRIPED EMPRESS CLOTH, QUITE NEW STYLES.
PLAIN DRESS GOODS.
EMPRESS CLOTH 5-4 at 75 cents, worth $1.
EPINGLINES, OTTOMANS and POPLINS, NEW SHADES.
MERINOS,
3,000 pieces just received from Prague.
CLOTH FOR LADIES' WEAR.
WHITE GOODS,
and FLANNELS.
These belong in addition to the business will be sold without profit during these months, and are now offered much below manufacturers' prices.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverly-place.

SOLOMON de HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERER, PAPER HANGER
AND INTERIOR DECORATOR,
Is receiving in store, by every steamer,
NEW STYLES LACE CURTAINS,
SATINS, DECORATIVE,
COTELINES, BORDERED REPS and DELAINES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, all colors and sizes.
Also, PLUSHES, MOQUETTES, LACTINES,
and every description of
FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND PAPER HANGINGS.
They would call the particular attention of parties furnishing, to their
STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
which contains a large assortment of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

OPERA AND EVENING CLOAKS
will be on view and for sale by
GEO. CAREY,
No. 478 Broadway,
Late Chas. Street & Co.,
24 Stores up from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.—HIRAM ANDREWS & SPENCER have the management of MESSRS. ROBERTS' 2-ply, INGRAIN and CHAMBERS' FLORAL and OIL-CLOTHS, VII WIDTHS. Please give us a call. Goods freely shown. No. 251 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

A. ENGEL, CONTARINE & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SHAKES,
MOLESKIN,
ENGLISH PATENT
GILBERT and CRICKET FLANNELS,
PLAIN and FANCY PLAID GINGHAMS,
CANTON SILKS,
BLANKETS, in all sizes,
COUNTERPANES,
COTTON and LINEN SHEETINGS,
PILLOW-CASE SILKS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
DAMASK NAPKINS and
CLOTH TOWELS,
TOWELINGS, CRASH, &c., &c.
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

NEW LACES
AND EMBROIDERIES
AT RETAIL,
POINT AGUILLE AND VENISE SETS,
COLLARS, BARBES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT AGUILLE CAPES, (a limited supply,)
ELEGANT BLACK THREAD FLOUNCING AND VAILS, CASHES, &c.
Also,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS, SLEEVES.
INFANTS' WAISTS, SKIRTS, BANDS, INSERTINGS, EDGINGS, &c.
CAMBRIC AND LINEN BREAKFAST SETS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner CANAL and MERCER-STS.

FALL IMPORTATION OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, MELTONS,
TWEEDS, &c.,
suitable for
LADIES' AND GENTS'
FALL AND WINTER COSTUME.
Also,
300 PIECES MIXED MELTONS
AT ONLY 75 CENTS PER YARD,
ADAPTED FOR BOYS' WEAR.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
(Corner CANAL and MERCER-ST.

VELVETS,
FRENCH,
GERMAN
and ENGLISH
ROYALS AND UNCUT,
Of every desirable shade in market.
BLACK LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,
All widths, the richest shades, manufactured expressly for us, and fully up to their usual high standard of excellence.
TAILORS' VELVETS, for Vestings, &c., just received an importation of Cloth Colors, viz: Drabs, Brown, Claret, Blue, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

LADIES AND GENT'S FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE now open
THEIR FALL AND WINTER STOCK
OF
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SILK AND COTTON HOSIERY, BALBRIGGAN HOSE,
MISSES', LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK AND MERINO UNDERGARMENTS,
CRAVATS, TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS,
BUCK, MERINO AND SILK GLOVES
IN EVERY VARIETY.
"CHALLEY'S" CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
PLAIN, HEMMED, EMBROIDERED AND PRINTED
BORDERED LINEN CAMBRIC AND
LAWN HDKFS.
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Have now open their
FALL AND WINTER STYLES
IN
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH
CLOAKS,
ALL OF THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE.
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open a splendid assortment, on
MONDAY, Oct. 19, of
PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS,
PLAIN AND PLAID IRISH POPLINS,
PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, VALENCIAS,
SCOTCH WOOL PLAIDS, PRINTED CASHMERES,
And FLANNELS, &c., &c.
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL, UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS.
Scarlet Flannel Undershirts and Drawers.
Merino, Cotton, Canton Flannel and Shetland Undershirts and Drawers.
ENGLISH MERINO and Shaker Knit half Hose.
KID CLOTH and CLOTH lined GLOVES.
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS.
New styles of Scarfs and Ties.
Three and four-ply Collars.
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.
THE New-Haven Patent SHIRTS,
To order or ready made, at the Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 37 and 39 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEO. C. GWANNIS, Agent.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF FANCY CLOTHS now made for FALL and WINTER trade in all colors,
FROM $18 TO $25.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 478 Broadway,
Late Chas. Street & Co.,
24 Stores up from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Has now opened the
Fall and Winter Fashions in
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS.
Also: ELEGANT OPERA CLOAKS.
All selected by herself from the leading houses in Paris. To which she invites the attention of her customers.
No. 149 Broadway, one door above 20th-st.

OPENING OF CLOAKS.
E. S. WILLIS & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, 19th inst.
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
HEAVY WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,
BLUE AND SCARLET CLOAKS,
At retail, at No. 251 Broadway.

REAL ENGLISH WATERPROOF
CLOAKS.
REAL SAXON CLOTH CLOAKS, finest ever imported.
Also, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.
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A DEFRENAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY,
All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Sashes, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Wraps, Ribbed Jackets, Hdkfs., Lace, Embroidery, Collars and Fine Dresses, Hdkfs., Lace, Embroidery, Collars and Fine Dresses, Hdkfs., Lace, Embroidery, Collars and Fine Dresses

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1863.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—REHEARSAL.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SIGHT AND WITCHCRAFT INDIANS—GIANT BOY, MOSES WAIN FERGUSON, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, CONCERTS, &c., at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M.
WALLACK'S—HERMANN; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
WINTER GARDEN—KING IN THE DARK—THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL.
PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—JOAN OF PARIS—LANCIE SEWARD.
GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)
OLYMPIC—MY PRESERVER—PO-KA-HON-TAS; OR, THE GENTLE SAVAGE.
ALHAMBRA CIRCUS—(Brooklyn)—THE ARAB.
IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S GRAND CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The clash of arms between the opposing hosts in Virginia cannot be much longer delayed if the daily reports which are telegraphed from Washington are to be depended on. The latest dispatch informs us that the Army of the Potomac is now within the defenses of Washington, but the position of its cavalry is not made known. We infer, however, that the rumored withdrawal of the rebel forces to the Rappahannock is not a fact, and that there is truth in the statement that the rebels are in force at Manassas Junction, and have sent reconnoitering parties thence into the Shenandoah Valley, though whether with a view to operations there, we cannot conjecture. There has already been some skirmishing with rebel cavalry in the Valley.

The President of the United States, in view of the speedy expiration of the term of service of a portion of the soldiers of the Republic, Saturday issued a Proclamation calling for *three hundred thousand* volunteers. In case the quota required of each State is not raised by volunteering, a draft will be ordered to make up the deficiency.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, Oct. 15, announces that both armies had remained quiet for the preceding three days, in consequence of the heavy and incessant rains. The Tennessee River and all its tributaries are rising rapidly, and the roads are becoming greatly impaired. The official reports of the killed and wounded in the battles of Chickamauga foot up a grand aggregate of about 16,000. Thirty-six pieces of artillery were lost, and a few wagons.

A Memphis dispatch states that the rebel Rosecrans, with 1,200 men, had been compelled to retreat by the Third Michigan Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. McKeen, from the Tallahatchie River, in Northern Mississippi, to Okolona. The command of the rebel CHALMERS is also reported to have been routed and scattered by Col. HAYES, and driven across the Tallahatchie.

Correspondence from New-Orleans to the morning of the 12th inst. informs us that Gen. BANKS has taken the field, and that the Nineteenth Army corps reached Vermillion River, a few miles south of Vermillionville, the morning of the 9th. It was thought that there would be no delay in crossing. There was sharp skirmishing, and some prisoners were taken from the enemy. Their loss is not known. Lieut.-Col. COWAN, of the Third Texas cavalry, was wounded.

GENERAL NEWS.

Col. DAN McCOOK, of the Fifty-second Ohio regiment, has destroyed the home of the murderer of his brother, Brig.-Gen. McCOOK, who was butchered while lying wounded in an ambulance. The avenging brother left not one stone upon another, and made it a place of desolation. The house was near Huntsville, Ala.

On the night before election Rev. Dr. BROWNE, of Sandusky, urged a prompt attendance at the polls on the next morning, to see that everything was done right, and said he should be there at 5 o'clock. The reverend doctor was on hand as he promised at his polls in the Second Ward, and, it being supposed that the doctor might do some good in a spiritual way, he was asked to make a prayer, which he did with great unction, and with great effect upon the auditory. So there was one set of poll books opened with prayer.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that "the venerable Catholic Archbishop PURCELL, accompanied by Bishop ROSECRANS, appeared at the polls in that city on Tuesday, for the first time in 25 years, and voted an open Union ticket."

The Louisville *Journal* learns, by a gentleman recently arrived from Natchez, that the defences of that city are being greatly strengthened. Not less than five thousand contrabands are engaged on the works in the rear of the city, and it is thought that Natchez will soon be equal in strength to Vicksburgh.

Among the rebels captured by our forces the other day, in the vicinity of Columbia, was the notorious GALLOWAY. He is the same man for whose capture Gen. BURNSIDE, some time ago, offered a reward of five thousand dollars.

On the 11th inst. fever was still prevailing among the whipping at Pensacola.

There was a further fall of 3 ⅌ cent. in Gold and Exchange on Saturday, Gold leaving off 149 @149¼ ⅌ cent. Stocks steady, with the exception of Eastern, which fluctuated through the day 12@14 ⅌ cent. The Money Market quiet.

Breadstuffs were less freely dealt in on Saturday at reduced prices. Provisions opened briskly, but closed heavily. Groceries were quiet. Whisky was more active and firmer. Hay, Hops, Leather and Tobacco were in good demand. Cotton was quiet and unsettled. Freights exhibited less animation. There were 628 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

THE FRENCH FRIGATES IN OUR HARBOR—A STRANGE MISSION ASSIGNED TO THEM.—There has been a great deal of speculation concerning the purpose for which vessels-of-war of each of the three greatest Powers of Europe were in our harbor. The public, we believe, generally settled down into the belief that the English *happened* here; that the Russians had come to our Atlantic coast for safety in event of war between ALEXANDER and NAPOLEON; but nothing intelligible could be suggested regarding the French, unless, like the English, their coming was an accident. Quitting this latter, the Richmond *Enquirer* pretends to have news—wonderful, if true. The French Government, which monopolizes the tobacco trade of France, and gains from it an enormous annual revenue (amounting in 1860 to about *two hundred millions of francs*), sent agents to the South shortly after the inauguration of the war, to purchase large quantities of the Virginia weed; but the Confederate Government was unwilling to let it go from their ports, and it has been stored at certain points in Virginia for nearly two years. The *Enquirer* says that Vicomte DE ST. ROMAIN has at last obtained the consent of the Richmond authorities to let the tobacco go, provided the French Government will send its own vessels for it, which the latter will do, accompanying the ships by armed escorts, and it is in this connection that the French frigates have been sent to New-York. To this whole arrangement, however, the Federal Government objects, and Vicomte DE ST. ROMAIN has come North to communicate the results of his mission to the French Emperor.

The main features of this story are highly probable, though it does seem singular that the French Government should ever think it possible that our Government would permit the export of tobacco, under such circumstances. If the French could thus purchase and export tobacco from the South, they could of course do the same with cotton and with sugar, and might thus drive an enormous trade with the Confederate Government, and fill up its exhausted coffers. And if the French Government had this privilege, we could deny it to no other; and thus the blockade of the Southern coast would be completely abolished. It is simply absurd to conceive that the United States Government could consent to this.

The President's Call for Soldiers.

We rejoice that the President's Proclamation for three hundred thousand more troops leaves the alternative open of *either* volunteering or draft. It is an excellent thing that the Governors of New-York and New-Jersey, who have found such fault with the last draft as being an *unnecessary* resort, should show what they can accomplish in the line of volunteering. It is true that the latter functionary has had a chance already. His high-flown engagement to the President to supply the quota of his State with volunteers, if the draft upon it were postponed, did not turn out very successfully—in fact it had what disrespectful people would call a somewhat "fizzling" termination. No man of feeling will grudge him another opportunity. As for Gov. SEYMOUR, his case is hit exactly.

The President allows nearly twelve weeks for the contribution of the required number of soldiers by volunteering. It is an ample period. Whatever can be effected in that way at all, can, with proper energy, be accomplished in that time. The season of the year is favorable. The prospects of the war, too, are much more inviting than when the last call was made. In all probability the heaviest battles of the war have been fought. It is certain that the rebel armies long since attained their maximum, and they have no resources left to draw upon for reinforcements. The increase to our own armies still going on from the late draft, for three hundred thousand, and the acceptance of three hundred thousand more from the present call, will far more than make good, for at least a year to come, the losses resulting from expirations of enlistment—which losses will be greatly limited by the fact, that a large proportion of the old soldiers will yield to the peculiar inducements offered by the Government, and reinlist. Thus our armies will be secured a superiority of strength over those of the rebels such as they have never yet possessed; and the effect would be a great acceleration of the process of putting down the rebellion. With as reasonable a promise of an early termination of the war, volunteering, to the desired extent, ought to be much more practicable now than it was last March when the President ordered the draft.

But how far will the opponents of the Administration improve these facilities? What will be their general disposition to encourage volunteering? It has been widely believed that their opposition to the draft—or the "conscription" as they insisted upon calling it—sprang not so much from dissatisfaction with it as a war measure, as from dissatisfaction with the war itself. It has been considered that they were really against any material enlargement of the army, because it lessened the chances of ending the struggle by a compromise—and that they so strongly resisted the Enrollment Act for the particular reason that it invested the Government with the power of enlarging the army to any extent necessary to give the war complete success. That party now has the opportunity to relieve itself of these imputations, if they are groundless. It has but to do its best to stimulate the volunteering spirit—by its speeches, by its personal contributions to volunteer funds, by its liberal votes for bounties in municipal councils where it holds power, and by the prompt and strenuous and unflagging action of its two Governors—to justify a conclusion that, after all, it was sincere in the reasons assigned by it for opposing any resort to compulsory service. Its *rôle* is a very simple one, if there be any disposition to carry it out. It would doubtless obviate, too, all necessity for the draft. We will vouch that the friends of the Administration would heartily cooperate with them in every endeavor to promote volunteering, and there can be no question that a combined effort of this character, embracing all men of all parties who have an influence with the people, would triumphantly reach its consummation within the designated period of three months, and thus all occasion be removed for the obnoxious draft.

Does any intelligent man, however, seriously expect to see any such honest endeavor? Possibly it may be seen in particular localities, but there is as little likelihood that the leopard will change his spots as that the Anti-Administration party, as a whole, will drop its factious character, and heartily cooperate with loyal men in this object. The President has done well in putting his call in an alternative shape, but he cannot hope that he has thereby enlisted his opponents into a hearty support of his policy of augmenting the army. We may safely say that they will still keep up their old system of abusing him because he does not push on the war more rapidly, and yet, all the while throwing every obstacle in the way of his raising the men necessary to secure that greater progress. They will, as a body, do substantially nothing to promote volunteering, and yet when the only other alternative [illegible] and his party in a very different position from that in which they stand to-day. He has afforded Pennsylvania and Ohio a couple of *what is to be expected from a Democratic Governor, who thinks himself better fitted to take* care of the Constitution of the United States than the President and Congress; and they have been so little rejoiced by the spectacle that they have repudiated Gov. SEYMOUR's disciples and imitators by majorities which, considering all the circumstances, are ludicrously large. The defeat that has befallen VALLANDIGHAM would be signal if he were an ordinary politician like Gov. SEYMOUR himself, but considering that he has been for the last half year a Christian martyr, and, as we learn from the *Illustrated London News*, a scholar and a gentleman to boot, it is positively comical. For whatever of humiliation there is in it all, either for Messrs. WOODWARD and VALLANDIGHAM, Gov. SEYMOUR is, undoubtedly, in large measure responsible. His gallant efforts on behalf of the *habeas corpus*, and the State militia, and the policy of conciliation, are not only not appreciated by our sister States, but apparently disgust them so much that sooner than be burdened with Governors of his stamp, they are apparently ready to swallow any dose the Administration may prepare for them.

There is nothing that, as a general rule, we so dislike as impertinence, and all advice to persons in affliction or in disgrace from the lips of lookers-on, who have no share in their misfortunes, is apt to wear a little of the look of impertinence. But Gov. SEYMOUR's case is so peculiarly distressing that we cannot afford to be bound by the considerations which ordinarily guide us, and we shall take the liberty, therefore, of seriously and respectfully counseling him to give up the *rôle* of champion of popular rights. Not even the aid of Mr. NELSON J. WATERBURY's caustic and grammatical pen can enable him to fill it with either grace or effect. He has failed in it miserably, if not in his own opinion or that of Mr. WATERBURY, in that of three-fourths of the public. The people of the United States have apparently come to the conclusion that, inasmuch as they had charge of their own liberties before Messrs. SEYMOUR and VALLANDIGHAM saw the light, they will be able to take care of them long after both of these gentlemen have washed their hands of public affairs. This may prove that the public is an ass, or Messrs. SEYMOUR and VALLANDIGHAM very wise men, but as it is the public after all that has to have its own way in the matter, where is the use of trying to make head against it? The very best thing, therefore, that our Governor can do during the remainder of his term, is to lend his best and heartiest aid in gratifying, what is now beyond all doubt or cavil the deepest and most heartfelt desire of the people of the North—and that is, to have the rebellion put down at any cost and at all hazards. All other things they consider of minor importance. They do not share Gov. SEYMOUR's views on the *habeas corpus* and the Conscription act. They do not sympathize with conscripts who burn orphan asylums and cut throats. They do not want saviors of the Copperhead school. So the heroes and sages of that party will do well to let them alone, and do their own duties in a meek and humble spirit, in that state of life in which it has pleased God to call them—as the Catechism has it—without any attempts at either "ground or lofty tumbling."

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The performance of "Rigoletto" on Saturday, at the Academy, furnished another opportunity for Miss KELLOGG to win a genuine art triumph in the part of *Gilda*. The lady's voice has improved so vastly; her confidence before the public has increased so much, and her dramatic grasp of the character is thereby so much fuller than it used to be, that we can hardly compare the impersonation with any of Miss KELLOGG's previous efforts. It exceeds in importance her thoroughly touching and beautiful ideal of *Linda*—than which we hardly remember to have seen anything superior on the American lyric stage. The applause on Saturday was unequal to the occasion; it is generally so at the matinée, but we are convinced that every intelligent person left the establishment with a distinct end, we hope, adequate idea of Miss KELLOGG's admirable qualities as an artist of the highest rank. We trust that Mr. MAZZUCATO will give us many opportunities of hearing her.

The celebrated opera of "Ernani" will be revived here to-night with a cast which has never been approached in excellence in America, including Miss. MEDORI, Signors MARIANI, TYROLFO and BIACHI. The attendance promises to be exceedingly brilliant, and we have no doubt that a triumph will be achieved. On Wednesday, VERDI's grand opera of "Macbeth" will be produced for the first time in America, with MEDORI as *Lady Macbeth*—a *rôle* in which European artists regard her as being heard and seen to the greatest advantage.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The excellent drama of "Rosedale" continues to crowd this establishment to its greatest capacity. It remains on the bill for the whole of the week.

WINTER GARDEN.—The heartiest and funniest actor now on the American stage—Mr. J. S. CLARKE—announces an engagement here to-night. A new piece *de circonstance* called the "Russian Admiral," will be produced for the occasion; the immortal "Toodles" and the comedietta called "A Kiss in the Dark," are also on the bill. This will truly be a night of merriment.

OLYMPIC.—Mrs. JOHN WOOD revives BROUGHAM'S famous burlesque of "Pocahontas" to-night. New scenery, costumes, jokes, &c., are provided for the occasion.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. FORREST appears to-night as *Damon* in BANIM's play of "Damon and Pythias;" to-morrow night VIEWTALI plays in "Gamea."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A new spectral drama called "Marietta; or the Warning of Death," will be produced here to-day. A very desirable and important addition to the liberal programme of the establishment will also be made, in the shape of a pantomime and ballet company, composed of the SANFORDS BRENNAN and Mlle. MIRZA. A ballet called "The Vivapickers of Cosne" will introduce this new feature of Mr. BARNUM's inestimable enterprise.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.—These admirable entertainments will commence to-night at Irving Hall. The programme is made up of novelties that are almost entirely new—Mr. GOTTSCHALK contributing several of his latest compositions. The following artists take part in the entertainment: Mr. WM. CARON, Mr. S. BENEDICT, Mr. HARRY SANFORD, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, and a distinguished, of whom report speaks highly—Miss LOUISE SARGENT (pupil of Signor MUZIO.)

WOLLENHAUPT MEMORIAL CONCERTS.—The arrangements for this memorable entertainment are progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The en-

[illegible]

[illegible] of the Rio Grande way a small force of United States troops are not sent to take possession of Brownsville. Once in Fort Brown, with a sufficient quantity of provisions, it would be impossible to take the place by any concentrated force the rebels could raise in Texas. Brownsville in our possession, the gateway to the Confederacy for all the contraband goods from England and Europe would be most effectually closed, and this would be a most telling blow on the Confederacy, a blow that would be felt with stunning effect at Richmond itself.

Up to the present time the French have made no attempt to land any troops at the mouth of the Rio Grande, nor have they even talked of bringing any in to the interior to Matamoras. I believe but one French vessel has been in the harbor for the last three months, and she was there when I came in the middle of September. The French are said to be in Victoria intending to cut off Monterey and the country down to Matamoras, Tampico and San Luis, doing all in his power to sustain himself.

Two thousand men going to France Santiago, water seven and a half feet in the harbor, would land without opposition, and find a good road across to Brownsville, a distance of about forty miles. On the Mexican side of the river are more than three thousand Union refugees, mostly hardy Germans with their families. These men have been driven from their homes like wild beasts, and would, the moment a nucleus of a Union army arrived at Brownsville, flock to reinforce it. There are also many hundreds of men living in Texas like Indians, fleeing from the rebel conscription, who would also join the Union forces, and the two thousand men originally raised would soon be a large force—eight thousand at least—and composed of men, so far as the Texans are concerned, who ask for nothing but to avenge their wrongs upon their enemies, for the catalogue of the world's crimes offers nothing so revolting as the treatment these Unionists of Texas have received from the rebel authorities. Now I would ask why waste so much on Galveston or Sabine Pass when Brownsville, the important place in the Gulf, is waiting to fall into the possession of the Union forces—the achievement to result in the regeneration of the whole of Southern Texas—and open a fire in the rear of the rebels that would soon drive them out of the State, or at least render them powerless to do much to benefit the Confederacy.

In this connection let me say that my informant from Matamoras came by the way of Galveston and Sabine Pass, the latter place where we, comparatively a few days since, lost the gunboats *Clifton* and *Sachem* and their *sister prize*, the schooner, Gen. FRANKLIN, owing to the depth of water intended by his commander in his attempt to get in the rear of the forts, only got possibly one unarmed transport, near where he desired to land. The gunboats fought desperately on their way to certain destruction, for, unaided by an attacking land force, they could not stand up against the batteries brought against them from the shore.

The officers and crews of the *Clifton* and *Sachem* were in Galveston on the 17th of September, the officers in prison, and the crews forced to labor on the rebel fortifications. This information was received from a most reliable gentleman, who succeeded in escaping, but not before he had seen enough of the "searching system" so far has not mollified the rebel authorities any more in Galveston than it has elsewhere in the Confederacy, and it is most fitting that it should.

To show the commercial and political importance of taking possession of Brownsville, I will state that all the goods on English vessels brought to the mouth of the Rio Grande for the Confederate Government are consigned with the ship, that carries them to Matamoras and the Mexican Government. These goods are selected in Liverpool, Manchester and Manchester, by accredited agents of the Confederacy. The names of the principal agents are JAMES MCCARTY, P. EDWARDS, and an Englishman named AYRELL. EDWARDS and MCCARTY were captured on the *Peterhoff*, and released at Havana. AYRELL has remained constantly in Liverpool. The goods thus selected in England by official Confederate agents are cleared professedly for Matamoras. The ship reaching the roadstead of the Rio Grande lands its cargo, that is, as much of it as is not positively contraband, in the day-time, on the Mexican shore at Bagdad. Arms, powder and all kinds of munitions of war are contraband in Mexico, and Confederate officers, their arms and munitions of war, are unloaded from the vessel at night, taken in lighters a short distance up the Rio Grande River, and landed on the Texas shore, from which place they are hauled direct to Brownsville, thus never appearing on the books of the Mexican Custom-house. This is so much the case that it is mentioned as one of the regular occurrences of the trade at the mouth of the river. There is, in fact, not even an attempt made to conceal the operations of traders by night in only so far as a kind protection of the Mexican officials, and not from any absolute necessity of concealing the transaction from the public gaze.

One of the ways the contraband trade is carried on is for merchants to have stores on both sides of the Rio Grande, as, for instance, the house of JAMES HALE & Co., who have stores in Brownsville and Matamoras. HALE & Co. are now, and have been for a long time, since the rebellion I am informed, contracting with the Confederacy to furnish arms, munitions of war and subsistence, and are also agents for the Confederate officials, now commanding the rebel forces in Western Texas, and are active in furnishing the rebels with all kinds of supplies. To this house, and similar ones, are the English ships which come from Liverpool or London under the patronage of the Confederate purchasing-agents in those cities consigned. Goods consigned from England to these two-faced houses, are of course sent to the Matamoras side of the river, but the whole transaction is a mere farce, as it is easier to take goods up the Mexican side of the river to Matamoras, and take them over to Brownsville, than it would be to take them on the Texas side direct to Brownsville. These houses having stores on both sides of the river encourage to have all their Texas-boughtcotton kept on the Mexican side of the river, while they at the same time keep all their arms, powder, munitions of war, &c., on the Brownsville side.

It is notorious at Matamoras, that most of the cotton shipped from Brownsville over to Matamoras, and from there to Europe in English bottoms, goes to Confederate agents living in Europe, or goes to their creditors, to pay for the landing of the gunboats and rams, such as the *Alabama*, *Florida*, and vessels now on the stocks in the various docks-yards of Great Britain. In fact, not an English vessel arrives in the roadstead of the Rio Grande, that is not hailed at Brownsville with all the enthusiasm that could be called forth if she were a Confederate vessel, and these sympathizers are constantly threatening our citizens in Matamoras that, sooner or later, some English rebel privateer will arrive that will open the blockade, and drive every American vessel out of the harbor.

Americans are not allowed to land, under any circumstances, on the Texas side of the river, and their position is not always very pleasant on the Mexican side. The prevailing fever at Matamoras is severe, and the most overbearing are the English agents of the contraband trade. The Mexican officials are in many instances making immense fortunes by favoring this contraband trade, and it is to their interest to encourage anything that way.

There was no effective blockade of the mouth of the Rio Grande up to the 1st of July, though the United States steamer *South Carolina*, Capt. ALDEN, arrived at the place as early as May last, and gave official notice of the blockade, allowing the vessels inside fifteen days to run out, and I believe at the same time allowed a few small craft to run in; but up to July, there was openly a most active commerce carried on between the English coasts in the roadstead and the Texas shore. Vessels loaded with cotton, coming from Galveston and carrying the flag, would run into the mouth of the Rio Grande, lie over night on the Mexican side of the river, come out the next morning with the Mexican flag flying, and Mexican papers, and run alongside of some English ship in the harbor and unload her cargo. In August, the harbor began to be visited by United States vessels. Then the cotton was hauled to Brownsville, carried over to Matamoras, and hauled or lightered down to Bagdad, and then lightered again on board of English vessels. The direct trade with the Texas ports stopped, when the blockading squadron came into the roadstead and anchored, the English vessels unloading, if they saw our blockaders watching them too closely, would at times tie up lorpanilos or sails in such a manner that the United States officers could not see what was being taken ashore from the ships.

The American Consul at Matamoras, L. PIZZINI, Jr., is represented as a most efficient officer, and thoroughly patriotic. He is honest and firm in the administration of his official duties, and receives the threatened imprecations with which he is pursued with the neatest his duty and conscience allows. Merchandise coming from New-Orleans or other United States ports, are under heavy bonds and their goods shall be entered strictly for consumption in Mexico; it is in the Consul's power to release these bonds by simply giving a certificate that the goods have been delivered in Mexico for Mexican consumption. Friendly ones would be paid by unscrupulous American ship-masters, but not by English or other United States ports, so far has not mollified the rebel authorities any more in Galveston than it has elsewhere in the Confederacy, and it is most fitting that it should.

To show the commercial and political importance of taking possession of Brownsville, I will state that all the goods on English vessels brought to the mouth of the Rio Grande for the Confederate Government are consigned with the ship, that carries them to Matamoras and the Mexican Government. These goods are selected in Liverpool, Manchester and Manchester, by accredited agents of the Confederacy. The names of the principal agents are JAMES MCCARTY, P. EDWARDS, and an Englishman named AYRELL. EDWARDS and MCCARTY were captured on the *Peterhoff*, and released at Havana. AYRELL has remained constantly in Liverpool. The goods thus selected in England by official Confederate agents are cleared professedly for Matamoras. The ship reaching the roadstead of the Rio Grande lands its cargo, that is, as much of it as is not positively contraband, in the day-time, on the Mexican shore at Bagdad. Arms, powder and all kinds of munitions of war are contraband in Mexico, and Confederate officers, their arms and munitions of war, are unloaded from the vessel at night, taken in lighters a short distance up the Rio Grande River, and landed on the Texas shore, from which place they are hauled direct to Brownsville, thus never appearing on the books of the Mexican Custom-house. This is so much the case that it is mentioned as one of the regular occurrences of the trade at the mouth of the river. There is, in fact, not even an attempt made to conceal the operations of traders by night in only so far as a kind protection of the Mexican officials, and not from any absolute necessity of concealing the transaction from the public gaze.

One of the ways the contraband trade is carried on is for merchants to have stores on both sides of the Rio Grande, as, for instance, the house of JAMES HALE & Co., who have stores in Brownsville and Matamoras. HALE & Co. are now, and have been for a long time, since the rebellion I am informed, contracting with the Confederacy to furnish arms, munitions of war and subsistence, and are also agents for the Confederate officials, now commanding the rebel forces in Western Texas, and are active in furnishing the rebels with all kinds of supplies. To this house, and similar ones, are the English ships which come from Liverpool or London under the patronage of the Confederate purchasing-agents in those cities consigned. Goods consigned from England to these two-faced houses, are of course sent to the Matamoras side of the river, but the whole transaction is a mere farce, as it is easier to take goods up the Mexican side of the river to Matamoras, and take them over to Brownsville, than it would be to take them on the Texas side direct to Brownsville. These houses having stores on both sides of the river encourage to have all their Texas-boughtcotton kept on the Mexican side of the river, while they at the same time keep all their arms, powder, munitions of war, &c., on the Brownsville side.

It is notorious at Matamoras, that most of the cotton shipped from Brownsville over to Matamoras, and from there to Europe in English bottoms, goes to Confederate agents living in Europe, or goes to their creditors, to pay for the landing of the gunboats and rams, such as the *Alabama*, *Florida*, and vessels now on the stocks in the various docks-yards of Great Britain. In fact, not an English vessel arrives in the roadstead of the Rio Grande, that is not hailed at Brownsville with all the enthusiasm that could be called forth if she were a Confederate vessel, and these sympathizers are constantly threatening our citizens in Matamoras that, sooner or later, some English rebel privateer will arrive that will open the blockade, and drive every American vessel out of the harbor.

Americans are not allowed to land, under any circumstances, on the Texas side of the river, and their position is not always very pleasant on the Mexican side. The prevailing fever at Matamoras is severe, and the most overbearing are the English agents of the contraband trade. The Mexican officials are in many instances making immense fortunes by favoring this contraband trade, and it is to their interest to encourage anything that way.

There was no effective blockade of the mouth of the Rio Grande up to the 1st of July, though the United States steamer *South Carolina*, Capt. ALDEN, arrived at the place as early as May last, and gave official notice of the blockade, allowing the vessels inside fifteen days to run out, and I believe at the same time allowed a few small craft to run in; but up to July, there was openly a most active commerce carried on between the English coasts in the roadstead and the Texas shore. Vessels loaded with cotton, coming from Galveston and carrying the flag, would run into the mouth of the Rio Grande, lie over night on the Mexican side of the river, come out the next morning with the Mexican flag flying, and Mexican papers, and run alongside of some English ship in the harbor and unload her cargo. In August, the harbor began to be visited by United States vessels. Then the cotton was hauled to Brownsville, carried over to Matamoras, and hauled or lightered down to Bagdad, and then lightered again on board of English vessels. The direct trade with the Texas ports stopped, when the blockading squadron came into the roadstead and anchored, the English vessels unloading, if they saw our blockaders watching them too closely, would at times tie up lorpanilos or sails in such a manner that the United States officers could not see what was being taken ashore from the ships.

The American Consul at Matamoras, L. PIZZINI, Jr., is represented as a most efficient officer, and thoroughly patriotic. He is honest and firm in the administration of his official duties, and receives the threatened imprecations with which he is pursued with the neatest his duty and conscience allows. Merchandise coming from New-Orleans or other United States ports, are under heavy bonds and their goods shall be entered strictly for consumption in Mexico; it is in the Consul's power to release these bonds by simply giving a certificate that the goods have been delivered in Mexico for Mexican consumption. Friendly ones would be paid by unscrupulous American ship-masters, but not by English or other United States ports, so far has not mollified the rebel authorities any more in Galveston than it has elsewhere in the Confederacy, and it is most fitting that it should

Rev. Wm. H. Murphy (the well-known blind preacher and orator) has commenced a course of Sunday Evening Lectures at Irving Hall, upon subjects connected with the early history of the Church, particularly those after the death of Christ. The lectures are designed, as they are, perhaps, to counteract the influence of young men and women. An association of young men called the "Irving Hall Association" has been formed, who have engaged the Hall for the winter, and Mr. Murphy will preach regularly on each Sunday evening. The seats are free to all, the entertainment being devoted to instruction and rational amusement. The evenings are to be of the most varied character, and simple music, and the lectures brief, pointed, moral and instructive. The enterprise is one in which a large number of our Christian public may be expected to take a deep interest, and it bids fair to be the most useful and popular religious movement which has taken place for a long time in this City. The venerable place of the centurion was destroyed last evening before a very large and intelligent audience. The subject was "The Transfiguration of Christ." The western decadence of competition in the life of Christ were described, the manner in which they were repelled, and the application which should be made of them to the present day. Some extracts were replete with the lofty and, indeed, sublime thoughts, and graces of oratory, which characterize all the efforts of the reverent orator.

Broadway Shanty.

A NAMELESS TRADE LAID ACROSS AT WALKER-STREET.

Church-goers and others who yesterday passed along Broadway, hence Canal-street, were surprised by encountering a shanty in that thoroughfare, especially by the sidewalk. From early morning until near dark a gang of several hundred men were engaged in laying up the pavement, digging trenches and laying down a narrow track across Broadway in Walker-street. At noon Broadway was blockaded from White to Thomas-street, and Walker-street was in the same condition from Church-street to Centre-alley. At eventide Broadway at that place presented its usual appearance, the track having been filled and covered with gravel in such a manner that no trace of it could suspect that the rails were lodged across our thoroughfare. This is the first track of the gridiron road that has been laid, several Broadway.

The Municipal Banquet.

The Municipal Banquet is given to the Russian Admiral and officers, this evening at the Astor House. The number of guests will be about three hundred. The different foreign Ministers have been invited, as have the French Admiral and his officers. In view of the limited number, the Committee have had a delicate duty to perform in the matter of invitations to our corporation, but have so managed in this respect as to give to the occasion an official character. Mayor Opdyke will preside. Gov. Seward is expected, and some representative of the General Government will be present.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow and Judge Hood, Pennsylvania; Commodore Inman, U. S. Navy; Dr. Wade, Dunwich, Ohio; and J. C. Wentworth, Dublin, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Tower, Maj. C. H. Lyon, U. S. Army; Inspector-General Mix, British Army; and Colonel Marsh, Tennessee, are at the Brevoort-House.

Admiral Wilkes is still stopping at the Brevoort House. It is uncertain how long he will remain.

Professor John S. Hart, LL.D., from Trenton, N. J., and family, Principal of the Philadelphia Central High School; Rev. Albert Barnes, wife and daughter, Rev. Dr. Hall, of Brooklyn, Connecticut; and J. G. Barber, St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. G. H. Wright, Washington; A. G. Henry, Ohio; W. F. de Hermanie Vaval; Lieut.-Col. G. F. Shaw, N. S. Army; Gen. E. Kirby, Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Baron de Stoeckl, Russian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon. Gen. Stone, of the Mexican Legation, Capt. Fitzgerald, Quebec, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, New-York; Hon. W. D. Gallagher, Cincinnati; Hon. Thos. Corwin, of Washington, are at the Astor-House.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—OYER AND TERMINER—Part I—Nos. 2,079, 2,081, 2,009, 2,091, 2,095, 2,099, 2,097, 2,015, 2,099, 2,021, 2,023, 2,027, 2,029, 2,031, 2,033, 2,035, 2,037. Part II—Nos. 2,786, 2,784, 2,754, 2,788, 2,790, 2,792, 2,794, 2,796, 2,798, 2,770, 2,772, 2,774, 2,776, 2,778, 2,780, 2,782, 2,784, 2,786, 2,788, 2,790, 2,792. Part III—No. 1,999, 1,993, 1,994, 1,976, 2,375, 2,361, 2,449, 2,451, 2,453, 2,455, 2,457, 2,459, 2,461, 2,463, 2,465, 2,467, 2,469, 2,471, 2,473, 2,475, 2,477, 2,479, 2,481, 2,483, 2,485, 2,487, 2,489, 2,491, 2,493, 2,495, 2,497, 2,499, 2,501, 2,503, 2,505, 2,507, 2,509, 2,511, 2,513, 2,515, 2,517, 2,519, 2,521, 2,523, 2,525, 2,527, 2,529.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I—Nos. 2,379, 2,381, 2,383, 2,385, 2,387, 2,389, 2,391, 2,393, 2,395, 2,397, 2,399, 2,401, 2,403, 2,405, 2,407, 2,409, 2,411, 2,413, 2,415, 2,417, 2,419, 2,421, 2,423, 2,425, 2,427, 2,429, 2,431, 2,433, 2,435, 2,437, 2,439, 2,441, 2,443, 2,445, 2,447, 2,449, 2,451, 2,453, 2,455, 2,457, 2,459, 2,461, 2,463, 2,465, 2,467, 2,469, 2,471, 2,473, 2,475, 2,477, 2,479, 2,481, 2,483, 2,485, 2,487, 2,489, 2,491, 2,493, 2,495, 2,497, 2,499, 2,501, 2,503, 2,505, 2,507, 2,509, 2,511, 2,513, 2,515, 2,517, 2,519, 2,521, 2,523, 2,525, 2,527, 2,529.

THE NEW POSTAL CURRENCY.—The wretched new Postal Currency, of which specimens have begun to appear here, was gotten up in Washington City; and none of our New-York artists or artisans are responsible for it. The entire work of designing, engraving and printing the notes was done in the Department at Washington—which fact is recorded in a line at the bottom of the notes themselves. We hope it will not be allowed to go into circulation. We could better endure our present dirty slips a month or two longer than the substitution of such a [illegible] notes we have seen are specimens of those that remain behind.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; no danger to the hair or skin. This genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Stores and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—by
W. W. WHEELER, Jr., No. 458 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only Branch of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Beautiful Hair-cutting Practically Illustrated in the most accurate manner to suit the person, by HILL, Hairdresser, No. 2 Astor-place, opposite the Astor House. Shaving 15 cents; Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown.

Covering for the Feet.—Families returning from the country will find overshoes for the feet in all varieties of style, and of superior manufacture, suitable for ladies and children, at E. CANTRELL'S, No. 512 Broadway.

Boots and Overshoes.—DOTY'S NEW-YORK CLOTHES-WASHER is warranted to cleanse the ball of dirt white in five minutes, and not injure the finest fabric. Best advertisement.

Boyle's Hyperion Elixir, Nectarine and Jewel Bath. BOYLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOYLE, Boston.

For the Hair, Harry's Trichothrion.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

BAKER—BROWN.—In Jamestown, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 9, by Rev. Dr. Rice, Geo. W. Baker, of New-York, and Miss Marie H. Brown, daughter of Benj. Brown, Esq., Jamestown, N. Y.

DUNCAN—HEMMINGWAY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 9, by Rev. William Stowe, Lieut. R. Sana Duncan, U. S. Navy, and Miss Mary Wilder, daughter of John W. Hemmingway, Esq., of Bristol.

HYNEMAN—ROSE.—In New-York, on Monday, Oct. 11, by Rev. Dr. Hall, Lieut. R. Hyneman, U. S. Navy, of the residence of the bride's father, Charles F. De Lancey, Assistant Quartermaster-General, to Miss Theodosia A. Hyneman, son of Prof. C. Hyneman, of New-York, and Miss Sarah Ely Lancey.

GARDINER—ROSEVELT.—In Connecticut, on Wednesday, Oct. 11, by Rev. D. Parsons, Lieut. Samuel Gardiner, U. S. A., of New-York, and Miss Anna Roosevelt, daughter of the late Rev. Silas Roosevelt, of the latter place.

DIED.

BAKER.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Oct. 12, Mrs. Rebecca Baker, wife of Rev. Nathaniel Baker, D. D., in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Fifth-st. and Fourth-st., Williamsburgh.

BARRETT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 11, Ann Barrett, aged 11 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Clay-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn. Boston papers please copy.

BEAVEN.—On Friday, Oct. 10, after a lingering illness, Mary Gardner, widow of Mark Beaven, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John Beaven, No. 2 Montague-ter., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Oct. 13, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Fort Smith (Ark.) papers please copy.

HAWLEY.—In Hopedale, Penn., on Friday, Oct. 10, Isaiah Hawley, Esq., in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Cliff-st., in the Hamlet of Port Jervis, New-Haven Depot at 7 o'clock A. M. Train will be ready and Erie Railroad, for Hopedale.

HERRMAN.—In New-Utrecht, on Sunday, Oct. 12, Mary Herrman, aged 11 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOLLOWAY.—On Friday, Oct. 10, Mrs. Sophronia Holloway, Barnet Allen, wife of John R. Holloway.

The friends will assemble on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M., from St. Stephen's Church, Pitt-st., near Rivington-st.

MEARIS.—The members of the "Society of Pharmacy" are hereby notified of the death of John Milling A. Mearis, Esq., to take place this evening, Oct. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., to make suitable arrangements for the interment of our late friend.

P. W. BEDFORD, Recording Secretary.

MEARIS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 12, John Mearis, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral will be given at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Hollowell, Bedford, Long Island, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, on the arrival of the 8 A. M. train of cars from Brooklyn.

MERRIAM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Oct. 11, Mary Ann Merriam, wife of Rev. Dr. Merriam, aged 45 years.

The friends will assemble at her late residence, No. 139 Hicks-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to make public disposition of the remains of our late friend.

P. W. BEDFORD, Recording Secretary.

MORRIS.—On Friday, Oct. 10, Mrs. Sarah Ann Morris, wife of John R. Morris, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 242 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

OLIVER.—On Friday, Oct. 10, Mary Ann Oliver, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock, from No. 242 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

OLIVER.—On Saturday, Oct. 11, Jane Oliver, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her mother, No. 15 West Butler-st., on Monday, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

PARSONS.—On Sunday, Oct. 10, Job Parsons, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Bedford-st. Methodist Church, corner of Grove-st. and Lafayette-place.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, STATE CLASS 811.—Oct. 11, 1862.
38, 75, 70, 56, 67, 17, 23, 42, 28, 12, 68, 5.
MISSOURI, CLASS 811.—Oct. 11, 1862.
45, 15, 34, 13, 56, 12, 30, 35, 11, 73, 24, 36, 20, 10, 66.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Three new schemes; premium paid on prizes; information gratis; highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S REMEDIES
HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 2 Tribune, to
No. 1,337 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
(Near corner of Fulton.)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Diarrhea Cordial, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.

Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 1,337 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UNLESS CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING ON THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

FLANNEL TRAVELING SHIRTS.
EXTRA HEAVY
CASSIMERE TRAVELING SHIRTS,
A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, by
BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st. DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner of Warren-st.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
A fine variety of
NEW PATTERNS by the BEST MAKERS.
ALSO,
SOME NEW STYLES of our own manufacture.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner of Reade and Centre-sts.,
are prepared to execute orders in all branches of
IRON WORK,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, ROOFS, ETC.,
at short notice.

HEATING APPARATUS,
for Churches, Stores, Dwellings, Greenhouses, &c., &c. An experience of twenty years enables us to undertake any work in this line with certainty of success.
REEVES'S COOKING RANGES.
We continue to manufacture these celebrated ranges, which, in spite of hundreds of experiments, still maintain preeminence. Various sizes, suitable for families, restaurants and hotels.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner of Reade and Centre-sts.

PURE GLYCERINE SOAP,
MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.
Delicate in perfume, very emollient in lather and warranted not to injure the skin. Sold by first-class druggists, grocery and fancy stores. Wholesale depot, Nos. 21 and 23 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS,
For INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. Dyspepsia cured by the use of these tablets. Depot, No. 387 Canal-st., opposite Mercer, New-York.

FOR FAMILY AND
MEDICAL USE:
GUINNESS' DUBLIN PORTER,
OSBORN'S PURE JUICE PORT,
GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY,
AND OLD SECTAR BOURBON,
For sale in any quantity, by
C. S. MENDUM,
No. 39 Cedar-st.,
Corner Broadway.

NOTICE—SACRIFICE—DARBONVILLE'S GAS FIXTURES.—I would call the attention of housekeepers and the trade generally to my stock of imported FRENCH GAS FIXTURES, OLDOKE FINE BRONZES, &c., all of which, since I will offer for sale at reduced prices, to enable me to close the Gas Fixture branch of my business by Nov. 1, on and after which date the balance of stock remaining I will sell at auction, by H. E. Lewis & Co., of which sale due notice will be given by the press. My reputation as an old-established house guarantees no bubbling in the transaction. The sale of my goods is to be positive and peremptory. E. DARBONVILLE, No. 625 Broadway, next to E. Mulford.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c.,
GOOD AND CHEAP,
WILLIAMS',
No. 344 Bowery-st.,
Corner Houston.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS OR STUDS—Red, White and Black, enamelled, with initials, for Ladies and Gentlemen, No. 137 Pearl-st., 1st door from corner of the Slip; by mail. For sale by WM. CH. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 137 Cedar-st., New-York, near of the Golden Mortar. P. S.—A liberal discount to the trade.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, FIFTY, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY, TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH—for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 416 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS—NEW STYLES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TO TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR—for sale by C. C. ALLEN,
No. 416 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH—for sale by C. C. ALLEN,
No. 416 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

POLLAK & BOY, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 87 Nassau-st., have now on hand a large assortment of goods, which they will make to order, at a very low price, for cash. All kinds of trimming cheap.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYES STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE,
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 616
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 26, 1862.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never did for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 2d ave.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1862.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent snuffing, hoarseness of my voice, generally stuffed with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, altogether with a severe cough and a dragging. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with great pleasure, it cannot rather than repay me for the trouble, which was severe and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg. It was clear and good; indeed, I feel absolutely cured.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 165 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe dyspepsia, great weakness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disorganized and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but heretofore me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 589 2d-av.

No. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1862.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for the above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an merited reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principle which directed his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time affected with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL E. FOOT, No. 38 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JERSEY CITY, June 26, 1862.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain near the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to the other being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Pine-st., Jersey City.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by considerable quantity of thick, white matter, which was with considerable feel thickness, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of success. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most cheerfully recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg, with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 120 6th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

From the army Hospital—the bloody battle field—the mansion of the rich and humble shade of the cottage, from the office and the crowded desk—from the mercantile, professional vocation and laborious occupation—from every nook and corner of the civilized world—is pouring in the evidence of the marvelous effects of BLAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. The testimonials (from each of letters like the following may be seen at our office.

BRIDGEPORT, Ala., Sept. 30, 1862.

Dear Sir: I have been in the army hospitals from another—specialist and nearly dead. At Atlanta, Ga., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. The effect taking restored my appetite and cured me. * * *

G. H. FLAUGHER.

SOUTH WARSAW, Ohio, July 28, 1862.

* * * One young man, who had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrofula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over $100 without benefit, has been cured by the action of your Bitters. * * *

EDWARD WOUNALL.

The following is from the Manager of the Union House Saloon for the Children of Venus:

HAVERSTRAW, HAMMOND, Stimpson & Co.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Mr. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children, suffering from weakness and pale, sickly appearance, and with little relish for nourishment, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pain in the side, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite increased; strength and health followed. * * *

Respectfully, MRS. O. H. DEVOE.

* * * I owe much to you, for I really believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Medford, N. Y.

* * * Then will send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend,

ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Penn.

* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

Rev. J. B. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that had distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. O. MOORE,
Agent for Colgate & Co., No. 56 Broadway.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wine, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with constipation, flatulence, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, dizziness after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor. We only put it up in our pint-size bottles. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation adulterous stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States Stamp over the cork, and signature on steel plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 105 Broadway, N. Y.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES
WERE AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS AT THE FOLLOWING STATE FAIRS OF 1862,
FOR THE BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES, THE BEST MANUFACTURING MACHINES, AND THE BEST MACHINE-WORK:

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Double-thread Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.

VERMONT STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.

IOWA STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Machine for all purposes.
First Premium for Machine Work.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Machine for all purposes.
First Premium for Machine Work.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Machine for all purposes.
First Premium for Machine Work.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for beautiful Machine Work.

OHIO STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Machine Work.

AND AT THE FOLLOWING COUNTY FAIRS:

CHENANGO CO. (N. Y.) AGR'L SOC.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.

CHAMPLAIN VALLEY (VT.) AGR'L SOC.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.

HAMPDEN CO. (MASS.) AGR'L SOC.
Premium for Family Machine.
Premium for Machine Work.

FRANKLIN CO. (N. Y.) FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.

HARTSOCK CO. (N. Y.) FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE (PENN.) FAIR.
First Premium for Machine for all Purposes.
First Premium for Machine Work.

The above comprises all the Fairs at which the Grover & Baker Machines were exhibited this year. At nearly all of them the leading Sewing-Machines were in competition.

SALESROOMS, No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE
OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for CASH.
In the stock will be found
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed.
Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere. FREDERICK KRUTENA,
Nos. 56 and 58 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 1st-av.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Winter Course will be delivered, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. Frank, in the College building, No. 12 Crosby-st., near Bleecker-st., and continued daily at 7½ P. M., for a Month. Admission to the Course, $10. Ticket to the Hospital, $5. Students and others desirous of attending the Hospital and Dispensary, will find the College building convenient for the purpose, and are respectfully invited to attend.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION
FOR SENATOR,
SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
(Wards Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Wards.)
WM. LAMBERT, Jr.,
of the Eighteenth Ward.

UNION MEETINGS.

The Union State Central Committee have made the following appointments of speakers:

MONDAY, Oct. 20.
Holmes—Ex-Gov. R. C. NOBLE.
Fayetteville—Hon. E. F. BROOK.
Adams—Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, of Michigan.
Jordan—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN, of Boston.
Medina—Hon. C. M. DEPEW.
Gouverneur—Dr. WM. C. DOANE, of Washington.
Middlebury—Gen. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Salem—Hon. T. SHERWOOD, of Texas.
Beverly—Gen. RICHARD BUSTED.
Lockport—JOS. CENTER.
Fairfield—Rev. B. L. EVES.
Three-mile Bay—Prof. HEGEMAN.

TUESDAY, Oct. 21.
Buffalo—{Hon. E. M. DEWEY. Hon. JAS. A. BRIGGS, of Ohio.
Oyster—Gen. E. F. BROOK.
Watertown—Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, of Michigan.
Rodman—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN, of Boston.
Oswegatchie—Hon. E. F. ANDREWS.
Ogdensburgh—Hon. GEO. L. RAYMOND.
Malone—Hon. HENRY RAYMOND, Commissioner.
Plattsburgh—Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22.
Ogdensburgh—{Hon. J. CHANDLER, of Michigan. Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS, of Ohio.
Canton—{Hon. W. A. HOWARD, of Michigan. Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS, of Ohio.
Potsdam—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN, of Boston.
Malone—Hon. E. F. BROOK.
Gouverneur—Hon. E. F. ANDREWS.
Morrisville—{Hon. GEO. L. RAYMOND. Hon. HENRY RAYMOND.
Syracuse—{Hon. HENRY RAYMOND. Hon. RICHARD BUSTED.
Richland—{Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine. Hon. E. F. FOSTER, of Connecticut.
Oneida—PATRICK CORBETT.
Hamilton—Hon. T. SHERWOOD, of Texas.
Wm Sylvester—Rev. B. L. EVES.
Clarendon—Prof. HEGEMAN.
Warrensburgh—Hon. W. A. FECK, of Connecticut.
Palmyra—Hon. C. M. DEPEW.

THURSDAY, Oct. 23.
Rochester—{Hon. J. CHANDLER, of Michigan. Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS, of Ohio.
Penfield—Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana.
Leroy—Gen. E. F. BROOK.
Caledonia—Hon. W. A. HOWARD, of Michigan.
Waterloo—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN, of Boston.
Coldwater—Ex-Gov. R. C. NOBLE.
Hamilton—{Hon. E. F. ANDREWS. GEO. L. RAYMOND.
Canandaigua—{Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine. Hon. E. F. FOSTER, of Connecticut.
Little Falls—Col. T. H. GIBBS, of Tennessee, evening.
Herkimer's Bridge—Col. T. H. GIBBS, of Tennessee, afternoon.
Frankfort—Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND and Hon. G. M. DEPEW.
Oneonta—{Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine. Hon. E. F. FOSTER, of Connecticut.
Palmyra—PATRICK CORBETT.
Hudson—Hon. T. SHERWOOD, of Texas.
Philadelphia—Gen. HEGEMAN.
Chester—Hon. W. A. FECK, of Connecticut.
Pittsburgh—Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, afternoon.
Middletown—Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, evening.

FRIDAY, Oct. 24.
Olean—{Hon. J. CHANDLER, of Michigan. Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS, of Ohio.
Cuba—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN, of Boston.
Belmont—Gen. E. F. BROOK.
Dansville—Hon. W. A. HOWARD, of Michigan.
Hornellsville—Col. T. H. GIBBS, of Tennessee.
Penn Yan—Hon. GREENE CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky.
Hector—Hon. E. F. ANDREWS.
Ithaca—Hon. GEO. L. RAYMOND.
Johnson City—Ex-Gov. NOBLE.
Port Crane—

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID—A YOUNG WOMAN, having the care of City references, desires situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; or to take care of grown children and do sewing; is very competent. Call at 23 Union-court, University-place, between 11 and 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT, young woman desires a situation in a private family; would assist or do chamberwork and sewing with washing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 23 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse; has been from country; has good City references. Call for 2 days at No. 102 West 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting; would assist in washing and ironing; good References given. Call at No. 205 6th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid; is a good seamstress; can do her own mending; has been used to the best. Call at No. 61 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter; or as nurse; has good references. Address L. B. C., Box No. 136 Times Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter; or to do chamberwork and sewing with washing; has been used to the best of City references. Call at No. 25 Union-court, University-place, between 11 and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and waiter; or to do chamberwork and sewing with washing; has been used to the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 102 West 11th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City references can be given. Inquire two days, at No. 205 6th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR CHILD'S NURSE.—A situation wanted by a thoroughly neat and efficient girl in either of the above capacities; will be found a valuable assistant to a lady. Call for 2 days at No. 20 Clarkson-st., near Hudson-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman without a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waiter and assistant seamstress. Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has City references. Call at No. 28 St. Mark's-place, 4th-st., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR PLAIN SEWING.—Situation wanted by a young girl in the above capacities; is a quick and expert sewer; willing and obliging; is thoroughly competent for her former employers, to whom she refers. Wages moderate. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who is not afraid of work, a situation in the City or country; understands roasts, poultry, baking, pastry, cream, jams and fancy dishes; can serve up a dinner in the excellent style; wages 4th. Call at No. 10 Liberty-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands her business; best of City references can be given; willing to go a short distance in the country. Call for 2 days at No. 216 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, BY a young woman, who is a thorough good cook, and neat in the washing; is particularly clean and a good kitchen; ten years' reference. Apply at No. 211 Bleecker-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS A good cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; or as a good plain washing; can give good City references. Call at No. 101 4th-st., second floor, front room, the merry of 10 to 4.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, Sunday, Oct. 18, DINNER to dress by the day or week. Gentlemen's family in all its branches. Call or address Mrs. WHYTE, No. 126 7th-st., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as first-class cook; best of City references. Call at No. 20 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th Avenues.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman without a situation; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable girls want situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; the best of City references from their last place. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 345 Bleecker, corner of 20th-st., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two without situations, by two respectable sisters; one as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 4th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 416 Broadway, room No. 21.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted for a most excellent and trustworthy servant either as cook, general servant, or laundress; is perfectly clean and economical, and highly valuable; will go out of the country. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SMART, active young woman desires a situation in City or country as cook and laundress; understands the work in all its branches; has the best of references from last employer. Call at No. 270 6th-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing; is honest, trustworthy, and obliging servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and respectful; best of references given; City or country. Apply at No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY desires a situation as housekeeper or as lady's companion; she has had the entire charge of a gentleman's family for the last long period, and would refer to him for position; is a good nurse. Address M. W., West 34th-st., or address M. W., Box No. 1,358 Post-office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; warranted to clean, iron and fold her work; the best of testimonials. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 297 4th-av., late Beckham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; understands dressmaking in all its branches, and hair-dressing in the best manner; the very best City references; would go a short distance; is called at No. 115 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable girl, as nurse; has been used to the entire charge of an infant; best of City references produced. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 297 4th-av., late Beckham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, by an experienced first-class servant with five years' reference from her last employer, to whom she refers; would travel with a family to Europe; her services would be very desirable in case of sickness. Apply at No. 341 4th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO OBtain a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, where she will be well treated. Apply at No. 49 East 28th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to take care of children and assist in the chamberwork, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing; she is accustomed to all kinds of housework. Call at No. 49 East-st., first floor, front room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young married woman as wet nurse; has her own child; has the best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, Dr. Ward, No. 62 West 22d-st.

AS STOCKINGERS.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged Protestant woman, a situation as stockinger or to sew on machine; is a good hand. Can be seen or address M. Ellis, Mrs. WHYTE'S, No. 126 7th-ave., near 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, as first-class waitress; City references. Call at 64 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS WAITRESS AND FAN-GENERAL.—Wanted, by a most experienced girl, with excellent City references, a situation as waitress and fan-general, or thorough servant; does fine washing and ironing; wages $7 to $8. City or country. Call or address No. 104 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework or take care of children; is a young Protestant girl wishes a situation in the above capacity. Call at No. 101 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AT THE SERVANT'S INSTITUTE, NO. 16 GRAND-ST., twenty minutes' walk from Broadway, are waiting with prompt attention, cooks for the City or country, and all recommended. Servants suited to the best situations. German, English, Irish, Scotch, American and also girls for housework, and those lately landed.

WASHING AND IRONING.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman would wish to obtain three gentlemen's washing and ironing; has first-class references and excellent accommodations for washing and drying. Apply at No. 346 East 16th-st., a few doors below 1st-av.

MALES.

AS DRIVER.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation, as driver, to a private family; can give good references; is a good horse-shoer; is a sober, steady man. Address J. W., Box No. 34 Williamsburgh.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS CLERK, SALESMAN OR BOOKKEEPER.—Employment is wanted either in New-York or Brooklyn, as general clerk, salesman or assistant book-keeper, by a gentleman who can give satisfactory references; is willing to assist in any thing; has been not properly in his line; is quick and a fine penman. Address Letters addressed to E. W., through the Brooklyn Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

AS GENERAL GREEN.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as general clerk, in any good mercantile house, to make himself generally useful, by an experienced young man who can give good references. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 160 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, (Swede) with good references, who thoroughly understands his business, wishes a situation as coachman. Apply at the Employment Office, No. 5 Chatham Hall Arcade, near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable, Protestant man; has been used to and understands his business thoroughly; has the highest references from former employers, with whom he has lived 3 years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 297 4th-av., late Beckham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman; understands the management of horses and would keep them in good style; is a good driver; good references given. Address W., Box No. 202 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man, who is quiet; the highest references from those he has served; the third floor, front room. Please call at No. 318 5th-st., third floor, front room. JOHN CASTILL.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches. Has the best of City references from his last place. Call for two days at 7 CHAMONT'S, No. 701 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT, SINGLE man, wants a situation in one of the very best families; has good references from his last employer. Please address O., Box 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience; is a good and stylish driver; has good City references. Address J. H., Box No. 320 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A PLACE AS coachman, by a Protestant young man. Address ISAAC, Box No. 211 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PROTestant young man desires a situation in City or country as coachman and groom; is a good family driver; can manage a single horse; the gardening he has served the greater part of his life; has been used to good stock; good references. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man who understands his business thoroughly; is a private family; good references if required. Address MICHAEL SHEEHAN, No. 10 Washington-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a man to gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is not afraid of work. Address B. G., Box No. 320 Times Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a steady young man, that thoroughly understands his business; which he referred will certify. Address Live-Jaya, C. W., No. 206 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS TRAVELING AGENT.—WANTED, A situation by a man of several years' experience in traveling; good reference can be given if required. Address L. B. C., Box No. 136 Times Office, stating where an interview can be had.

AS USEFUL MAN—AND HIS WIFE AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Situations wanted, by a very respectable, strong and healthy man, a native of Long Island, to take care of horses, drive, work in garden, or take the charge of a gentleman's place; is a practical man; his wife is a first-rate cook, a superior washer and ironer; they will do the work of a small family. Best references. Both are very trusty and valuable servants. Furnishing the highest references. Apply at No. 10 Hillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young single able-bodied man. Thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and the work of a garden and greenhouse; has the best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 304 Times Office, Brooklyn Office.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A highly respectable, Protestant man, as waiter in a private family; understands waiting in all its branches. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 297 4th-av., late Beckham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and desires a permanent place. Call or address McDOUGALL, No. 345 West 30th-st., in the rear.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A single Protestant English man as waiter; fully understands his business and has good City references. Address, JAMES, Protestant Office, No. 125 4th-av.

CALIFORNIA.—A SITUATION WANTED, TO go to California as clerk, agent or valet, by a respectable American man, (single) who can furnish highest credentials; reference in New-York and San Francisco given. For particulars, address CALIFORNIA, Box No. 143 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

RAILROAD LABORERS WANTED.

Five hundred railroad laborers wanted to work on the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western R. R., now called the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

For further information, apply at our office, No. 62 Shawnee-st., or to W. L. B. WILCOX, engineer in charge of the work on the line of the road.

JOHN ROSS, STEELE & CO.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Sept. 22, 1863.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN a large retail lumber-yard, who thoroughly understands the business and can give unexceptional reference. Address LUMBER, Box No. 201 Brooklyn Post-office.

A BOY WANTED—IN A DRUG IMPORTING House, an active, intelligent boy, 14 or 15 years of age, who lives with his parents; salary two dollars per week. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,351 P. O.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN (married man) who understands his business, and is not afraid to work and make himself useful. Must have been to milk a cow, and have references. Apply at No. 38 Peck-slip.

A COOK.—WANTED, A VERY GOOD COOK; City references required. Apply at No. 30 Waverley-place.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A nurse and seamstress; one fully competent, and willing to make herself generally useful. A Protestant preferred. Call at No. 23 West 38th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock; on Monday the 12th.

A WAITRESS-SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A Protestant woman as waitress, who understands her business; also a good seamstress; at No. 37 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS waitress. Protestants, who can bring good City references. None other need apply at No. 22 Washington-square.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE young man, to go to the country, as waiter; to assist with the washing and ironing for a small family. Call at No. 40 West 14th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., or after 5 P. M., on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted a Protestant girl, as waitress and chambermaid, &c.; best recommendations required from her last employer. Apply, for two days, at the corner of Montague and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, from 9 to 1 o'clock.

AGENTS WANTED.—CALL AND EXAMINE. Cotton samples sent free by mail for 30 cents that retails for $2; usefully needed by every person. By E. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, ONE WHO writes a good hand; from 12 to 15 years of age; well recommended, and lives with his parents. Apply at No. 218 Fulton-st., Room No. 1, at 8 o'clock and after.

PAPER-MAKERS WANTED.—FOURDRINIER-machine tenders and engineers wanted. At our mills, near Wilmington, Del., for superior workmen extra wages will be paid. Address JESSUP & MOORE, Philadelphia.

WOOD-CARVERS.—WE WOULD EMPLOY 20 to 30 good wood-carvers; warrant them liberal wages and steady employment for the year; or our furniture factory, Cincinnati, Ohio. Address MITCHELL & RAUNBERGER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED.—A CARRIER TO SERVE 30 MORNing Times regularly about this Brooklyn City; apply at PELETREAU'S Stationery store, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK AT THE confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country. One that has some knowledge of the business may address T. E., Box No. 126 Times Office.

WANTED—ALL WHO ARE NOT PAID FOR their labor or goods to call on LAWYER S. S. PECKHAM, No. 14 Chambers-st. Advice free. Divorces obtained privately.

PERSONAL.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.—THIS certificate that the subscriber, Jacob Wolf Sessel, of Bethel, Conn., and Catherine Police, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., were by me united in marriage, at Mt. Vernon, according to the laws of the State of New-York. (Signed) JAMES M. SHEPARD, Pastor of Union-Baptist Church, Danbury, Conn.

Mt. Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

Whoever, my wife KATE has left my bed and board. She is welcome to return at once to my protection. All persons are hereby warned against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts she may contract. DAVID LYON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN DISPOSE (cheaply) of their old Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Silver, &c., and receive a higher price than elsewhere, at No. 204 Bowery, near Bond-st. Ladies can also be accommodated with a private room. Gentlemen's clothing also purchased. Ladies' and gentlemen's clothing also purchased

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES—CURED IN THE SHORTEST PERIOD OF TIME.—DR. WARD, Graduate of the University of London, Member of the College of Surgeons, etc., continues to devote his attention to the treatment of Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gonorrhœa, Blennorrhœa, Gleet, and their Concomitants, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Male and Female, Latest Discoveries in Physiology, European Hospital Practice, Quacks, and Pretending Scientific Men, Author's Unrivaled Parts and London Treatment, &c., mailed free, in closely sealed envelopes. All who would avoid the Quacks, Mercury, Nauseous Treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Nitrate Lotions, Quack Nostrums, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of Dr. WARD, No. 7 Vesey-st., or consult the Author, Dr. WARD, Graduate, (Impotent,) New-York, from 10 to 4 and 7 to 9 daily.

We cannot with our pages in recommending Dr. Lawrence and his work.—Courier and Enquirer, Dec. 1, 1862.

Medical Times, Nov. 8, 1862.—At an Medical Examiner, &c.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N.Y. University, Medical Institute, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 15 Desbrosses-st. to his usual very old-fashioned suite of offices at No. 31 Vesey-st., between Broadway and Church-st., where he may be consulted with the utmost confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in the metropolis, and unusually successful in curing the most intractable cases. Persons at a distance failing to receive proper treatment by writing a full description of their case, addressed to Dr. Cobbett, Box 4,000, Post-office, (Impotent,) New-York, from 10 to 4 and 7 to 9 daily.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 16 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive a speedy cure without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, blisters, tumors, eruptions, ulcerations, all constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enables him to offer cures in cases which others have failed to cure, or even benefit. Recent cases of a few days' standing cured in from 1 to 3 days. Dr. POWERS' celebrated Injection is a never-failing cure, and by mail, $1. Dr. WARD, Graduate, Medical College, Paris, 1828, 7 Vesey-st., New-York. Consultation free.

AFFLICTED SUFFERERS! IGNORANCE PROMPTED BY PALLIATIVES CONSIGNED TO Highly Advertised Quacks, married or single, in health or sickness. Dr. LARMONT's Parisian Remedies, Medical Institute, 1 Vesey-st., New-York. Heritage's, 416 Pine, Cutter, 577 Pine, Early 70 figure illustrations upon Manual and Medical Guide, free. Consultation free. Private Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Blisters, and their Concomitants, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Male and Female, Latest Discoveries in Physiology, European Hospital Practice, Quacks, and Pretending Scientific Men, Author's Unrivaled Parts and London Treatment, &c., mailed free, in closely sealed envelopes. All who would avoid the Quacks, Mercury, Nauseous Treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Nitrate Lotions, Quack Nostrums, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of Dr. WARD, No. 7 Vesey-st., or consult the Author, Dr. WARD, Graduate, (Impotent,) New-York, from 10 to 4 and 7 to 9 daily.

We cannot with our pages in recommending Dr. Lawrence and his work.—Courier and Enquirer, Dec. 1, 1862.

Medical Times, Nov. 8, 1862.—At an Medical Examiner, &c.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best article known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly courses in case of delay from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have failed. Prices, $1 per box. Sent by mail. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 16 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 5 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of them, up to every trick to rob the public of his great reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. No other office but No. 5 Division-st. Established in 1824. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWAYNE's celebrated Female Pills. Golden Specific Pills. Infallible in correcting irregularity and removing obstructions. Ladies can safely use these pills. They will not cause abortion, but will relieve the anxious sufferer. Only Dr. Swayne's genuine preparations, which are warranted to be the best in the world. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and by Dr. SWAYNE, 10 Ann-st., Philadelphia.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or cases of pregnancy where that never fails, call upon Dr. A. E. MAUNDER, Medical Institute, 1 Vesey-st., near Broadway, New-York.

DRESSER'S CELEBRATED GARRIGUES.—DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP cures common gleet, stricture, inflammation and all other complaints of the urinary organs, without shifting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in DAY instead of weeks or months; cures without the use of injections, medicine or mercury, but possesses the peculiarity of the property of sanctifying the rank and poisonous blood that the blood is sure to absorb unless its recently applied. This is what he claims for it, and what no other self-styled Dr. Hunter claims in this respect, but it is known that establishment has several apartments of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a person that has it is not convinced by direct trial, cheap and physician's fees. Send to some skillful physician, or extensive City Hospital for the family, and still the cause will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted and when they find their lies are not to easily swallowed they then pretend that they can retail it. Dr. Hunter's office, No. 5 Division-st., near Bowery. Office hours, 9 to 9 daily. Sundays, 9 to 2. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

DR. HUMPHREY'S, AUTHOR OF MEDICINE, PREPARED BY HUMPHREY & SALLY (established 40 years), and sold by them, No. 562 Broadway, personally and by letter, for all diseases of the human system.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

AN ESTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, TEETH EXTENSIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. HOYT, Dentist, 1 Union-sq., using nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless. Administered by a lady. Also, other improvements in dentistry. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, 1 Union-sq., N.-Y.

DR. GRIFFIN, NO. 285 GRAND-ST., N. Y., opposite Lord & Taylor's, is the Dentist who uses pure nitrous oxide, positively without pain, by the use of the nitrous oxide gas, generally called the laughing gas. Their anæsthetic prepared to furnish on demand the apparatus for manufacturing the gas, and to give full instructions for administering the same. It is the only chloroform or other anæsthetic which should be used. No ether used.

PAIN POSITIVELY TAKEN AWAY WITH the application of Dr. Lyon's celebrated Toothache Drops. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents. Dr. LYON, 167 Chatham-st., opposite Market-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER—SIXTY Horse power, for sale cheap. Apply at No. 28 North River, Adams, Dodge, Brooklyn.

BOILERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A RAILROAD Boiler, 3 years old, 11x42, 256 gauge and tested, 160 lbs. pressure, tubes and fixtures complete. JOHN HYATT, No. 165 Broadway, between Dey and Cortlandt-sts., is prepared for the purchase and sale of boilers, machinery, and manufactures; large warehouse and yard.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owners or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For flagging westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Forty-first streets, and Third-avenue, south side, also from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third-avenues.

For flagging Fifteenth-street, between Lexington and Third-avenues.

For flagging Fifteenth-street, between Lexington and Third-avenues.

For flagging, also in Sixth-avenue, from Fifteenth to Fifty-first-street, and also in Fifty-first-street, from Sixth to Broadway.

The limits embraced by such assessment include the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, piers and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Lexington-avenue, Twelve, and persuasive, in block number three hundred and thirty-four (334), all the lots or parcels of land on the south side of Fifteenth-street, between Fourth and Lexington-avenues, also on the east side of Lexington-avenue, from the corner of Lexington-avenue; also, all the lots in the westerly front of block number fifty hundred and thirty-five, on Sixth-avenue, Twenty-fifth and Fifty-first streets; also, all the lots in the southerly half of the same block, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also, all the lots on both sides of Fifteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 22 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 14, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owners or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating and grading First Avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, piers and parcels of land, situate on both sides of the First Avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first streets, to the extent of half the block extending from First-avenue, from Houston-street, through First-avenue to the Harlem River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 22 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 14, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 6 City Hall, at half-past 3 P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS H. BYRES, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Hall, Room No. 6, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS H. BYRES,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH, of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room, Number Twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY, at half-past five o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE ON FIRE Department of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. M. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. All parties interested in any matter pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JOHN TAYLOR & SONS was dissolved on the 15th day of September, 1863, by the decease of John Taylor. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the Brewery, No. 132 Broadway, corner of Arch, Albany, and at No. 204 Greenwich-st., New-York, Sept. 17, 1863.

WM. H. TAYLOR,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
Surviving members of John Taylor & Sons.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS will continue the business at the City of Albany, under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS.

Albany, Sept. 21, 1863.

JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
WM. H. TAYLOR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JOHN WIDDOWS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JOHN G. ASH & CO.

JOHN G. ASH,
JOHN NICHOLAS,
JOHN BUCKBEE.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

The business will be continued by the undersigned at the store, at No. 302 William-st., New-York, under the firm name of JOHN G. ASH & CO.

JOHN G. ASH,
JOHN BUCKBEE.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

P. & L. MANY,
No. 46 Warren-st., New-York.

Offer to owners, architects and builders the following goods at low prices:

SIM LOCKS, MORTICE LOCKS,
SLIDING DOOR SHEAVES AND WAY,
FASTENINGS FOR SASHES AND SHUTTERS,
FRONT DOOR LOCKS, SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,
HAND PLATED KNOBS,
BUTT HINGES,
and everything necessary for the completion of dwelling houses.

DOES YOUR ROOF LEAK?—TRY H. D. Schenck's Fireproof American Roof Paint; the cheapest and best in use. Roof Cleansing materials for sale in bulk or by the barrel. Also, Schenck's Fireproof Paint for wooden and metal buildings, steamboats, steam-vessels and cars. Manufactured only by H. D. COLEMAN, 108-st., near 7th-av., or by agents, No. 102 6th-av.

WANTED—ALL WHO ARE TROUBLED WITH Musty casks, (whether filled by wine, cider, vinegar or other materials,) to call personally, or by letter, on the owners of paper stock, No. 14 Ann-st., N. Y., or address, stating quantity and price. N. B.—Dr. Ch. Ellis, 1 Park-place, Chemist, analyzed the paper stock and pronounced it free from all injurious ingredients.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTERS IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000; Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, $1 per 1,000. JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. F. B. DAVIDSON, 102 Centre-st., No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

DOTY'S NEW-YORK CLOTHES-WASHER, patented and manufactured by W. F. DOTY, No. 333 Broadway, New-York, is undoubtedly the best and cheapest WASHING MACHINE.

Prices only $10; three-fourths less than the patent rights and machines for sale in other places. At No. 333 Broadway, New-York, and at 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Rights for sale in Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Putnam counties, and in Connecticut and New-Jersey. Agents wanted in every county. Send for a circular.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CARONIA, Gibson, Master, 1,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,800 Horse-power, 2,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,800 Horse-power, 2,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamships

Will sail from NEW-YORK to GALWAY and LIVERPOOL as follows:

HIBERNIA, from BOSTON, Nov. 3.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent, are:

First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....50
Steerage.....30

Through tickets issued to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Genoa, Rotterdam, Kreuzp, &c., at lowest rates.

Parties from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $55, $100.

For passage, apply to

SAMUEL G. OGDEN,
No. 7 Broadway.

For freight and other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, SILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

PERSIA, 2,400 horses, Lieut. Cook, Wednesday, Oct. 28.
OLYMPUS, 2,000 horses, Lewis, Wednesday, Oct. 28.
NOVA SCOTIA, 1,200 horses, Shannon, Wednesday, Nov. 4.
ARABIA, 1,400 horses, Lang, Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
AURORA, Bennett, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$100 to $120
Second Cabin Passage.....$60 to $80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$100 to $120
Second Cabin Passage.....$60 to $80

payable in gold, or the equivalent in United States currency.

The attention of gold paid for.

The owners of these lines will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, this notwithstanding arrangements for a few steerage passengers, at reduced rates. Parties desiring to secure berths should apply at

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN. (Cove Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Oct. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Oct. 31
ETNA.....Saturday.....Nov. 7
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
Second Cabin.....$60 Children under 12 years.....$40
First Cabin to Paris.....$100 Steerage to Paris.....$40
First Cabin to Hamburg, $90 Steerage to Hamburg, $30.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $70, $80, $90; Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $20.

Children under 12 years, $10.

Passage money—to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned other distinguished full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown (Cove Harbor) to land and take TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship. Tons. Commander. Sailing.
VIRGINIA.....2,000 Comm. Friday, Oct. 23.
CAROLINA.....2,000 Roberts. Friday, Nov. 6.
LOUISIANA.....2,000 Lott. Friday, Nov. 20.

The vessels have been built by the Messrs. Thomas, at the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Society of Iron Ships, they have every watertight compartment, and stand first class at Lloyd's.

They are fitted up for first, second and third class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....$60
Steerage.....$30
Children under 12 years.....$40
Dietary Stewardess accompanies unaccompanied by any other Ladies of department.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron Steamship

BELLONA,
2,000 TONS, CAPT. W. R. PINKHAM,

WILL SAIL
On THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$80
Second Cabin.....$60
Steerage.....$30

Dietary Stewardess accompanies unaccompanied by any other Ladies of department.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

CANADA,
Capt. Allen,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec here

SATURDAY, Oct. 24.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $80 and $100, including wine and good provisions. $2 extra, payable in gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, or to

SABEL & SEABLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamship CORNICA, Capt. La Marguerre, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....12th October.
MONDAY.....9th November.
MONDAY.....7th December.

Passage money—to Nassau, N. P.....$20
Passage money—to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA, FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon,

the fleet, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the New Pier 3 of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to

THEO. CARLETON, No. 177 West-st.

N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

To sail on

SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.,

The new side-wheel United States steamship

MORNING STAR,
J. M. DOCHERTY, Commander,

Will sail, as above, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—THE U. S. MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,

H. R. MARSH, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.

No freight taken for Havana. No freight received on bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight apply to

T. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 10 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and fast-sailing United States Mail steamship

GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPT. JOSEPH A. POST,

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, with unexpired accommodation, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 96 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor, will sail from Jersey City, foot of Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY next, Oct. 21, at 2 P. M. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 9 to 11 o'clock to receive passengers and baggage, on Tuesday, Oct. 20. Specie to be entered on board.

The SCOTIA will sail 4th November.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. R. WOOD, Notary Public, No. 102 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

REMITTANCES TO THE OLD COUNTRY.—RAPSOON BROTHERS & CO., No. 49 Gold-st., continue to sell drafts payable in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. John Wood
Director.....Mr. Walcot

ENTIRELY NEW BILL.

A FAMOUS EXTRAVAGANZA,
AND A NEW COMEDIETTA.

MRS. JOHN WOOD
in a
NEW CHARACTER.

ALL THIS COMPANY WILL APPEAR
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 19, 1863,

and every evening the hilarious success, all for production John Brougham's famous and most celebrated extravaganza, in two acts, entitled

POCAHONTAS
OR,
THE BEAUTIFUL SAVAGE.

WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW DANCES, NEW COSTUMES BY MISS COURTELLI PINNERY, NEW PROPERTIES BY WILLIAM HANNEY, A NEW MEDLEY OVERTURE, arranged from popular melodies by THOMAS BAKER.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Capt. John Smith—The enchanted or fabulous, vocal and instrumental, in the settlement of Virginia, in love with Pocahontas.....Mr. Walcot
Tiger, Thomas Brown—Servant to Captain Smith, a Mulatto Neglected Genius, whose claims as pantomimist are now for the first time acknowledged, as he has right.....Mr. Wyndham
Wm. Jones—Sensations called Bill, member of the same very left.....Mr. Evans
Wyt Sam—The most [illegible] of the Pocahontas, Very Affectionately Attached and [illegible] Indian Chief.....Mr. Frank Drew
Prisoners of state, Sailors, Soldiers, Indians, Spectators, Dancers, Musicians, Attendants, Priests, Priestesses, Warriors, Chiefs, Boys, Girls, Ladies, Gentlemen, Sailors, Soldiers, Indians, Members of the Tuscarora Light Guard.

The performances to commence with (first time in the United States) a new pantomimic interlude, not called

MY PRESERVER.

Brook Mallinke, Esq.....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
William Blunt, Esq.....Mr. Frank Drew
Dr. Fulsbad (his first apprentice).....Mr. Thos. Owens
Slikery.....Mr. Geo. Jamison
Philip.....Mr. Evans
Emily Wycombe (her first appearance).....Mrs. Evans
Dolly.....Mrs. Frank Drew
Mrs. Banter.....Miss Harris
Miss Banter.....Miss L. Coleman

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOODY Gleason is a new and improved system of Light Gymnastics for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; are now organizing at his large and spacious Gymnasium, No. 3 East 30th-st.

Nervous Debility from Opposite, indigestion, or weak lungs, should not fail to attend.

Also, broadsword, sabre and single stick taught by a competent Professor.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, OCTOBER.

SHREWSBURY.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamers META and HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier, New-York, for Red Bank and intermediate landings as follows:

META, Capt. H. S. PARKER.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, Oct. 6,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Oct. 5,	10 A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 8,	2½ P.M.	Wednesday, Oct. 7,	11 A.M.
Friday, Oct. 9,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Oct. 9,	6 A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 10,	10½ A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 10,	7½ A.M.
Monday, Oct. 12,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Oct. 12,	7½ A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 13,	2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 13,	7½ A.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 14,	2 P.M.	Wednesday, Oct. 14,	7½ A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 15,	2 P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 15,	8 A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 17,	10 A.M.	Friday, Oct. 16,	8½ A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 20,	2 A.M.	Monday, Oct. 19,	9 A.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 21,	2 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 20,	1 P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 22,	10 A.M.	Wednesday, Oct. 21,	2 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 23,	10½ A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 22,	2 P.M.

River fare, in all cases, 10 cents.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.

The steamer THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., will leave New-York, foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave RONDOUT every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., touching at Newburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie each way. The CORNELL will commence running on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1863.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Brattleboro, Keene, Gardner, Worcester. GRANITE STATE, Capt. Peck, ship at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The Boats are fitted up in the best and most elegant manner, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

New-York, May 2, 1863.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., and 26th-st. at 7:15 A. M. Fare to Yonkers 25c.; fare to West Point and Newburgh, 75c.; to Poughkeepsie, 91; to Rhinebeck, $1 25; to Hudson, $1 50; to Albany, $1 75, connecting with New-York Central and Northern Railroads.

The ARMENIA leaves on alternate days from Harrison-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

STEAMER MATTAWAN WILL LEAVE Robertson-st. Pier daily, Sunday excepted, at 3 P. M. for Keyport. Returning, leave Keyport at 6 o'clock A. M.

MILITARY.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

$300 IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBSTITUTE BEFORE HE LEAVES THE BOOK.

Apply to the County Subscribers and Relief Committees, No. 11 and 13 Duane-st., Supreme Court Room, up stairs.

HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

By order of the Committee:

GEORGE UPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW J. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. H. SHEARMAN, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Corporation Counsel.
Geo. F. Tallmadge, } Clerks.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 61 2d-av., New-York, Oct. 12, 1863.

ALL DRAFTED MEN BELONGING TO Ninth District, (Harlem and Westchester Wards), who have not yet reported, are hereby notified to report at the Provost-Marshal's office, within ten days from this date, or be considered and treated as deserters.

By order of

FRED. G. WAGNER,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

John E. Van Riper, Surgeon.

DRAFT IN NEW-JERSEY.—DRAFT INSURance Co.—The New-York General Insurance Co., No. 39 Broadway, Room 22, will insure against the draft for $75 in all the counties and districts which are drafted, and have reported for their men, and which this company has insured before, and which have not yet reported, and liability to Parish's circular, or in all districts that have reported by me, N. E. Parish, who have been drafted leaving large quotas, are number of the men, and that their substitutes are now ready. A single quotas in one hour or district. Two per cent. Certificates issued.

SUBSTITUTES AND CONSCRIPTS WANTED.—A large number of men are wanted at the Office, No. 16 Duane-st. Write cards to HIS OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO
INDIAN CHIEFS,
WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,

will remain on exhibition

TILL 6 O'CLOCK MONDAY, P. M.,

when they start for their homes in the West.

An entire new general library Drama,

MARIETTA,

THE WAKING OF DEATH.

Surrounding new and beautiful scenes, including the wonderful and marvelous

GHOST,

which has so astonished the masses of crowds at the theatre or three weeks, it will be produced Every AFTERNOON and EVENING at 2 and 7 o'clock.

Engagement of the

PANTOMIME AND BALLET COMPANY,

Composed of the

BROTHERS SANFORD,
And the beautiful and talented
PREMIER DANSEUSE,
MADEMOISELLE REDIA,

Who appear in many performances with the renowned ITALIAN BALLET PANTOMIME,

THE WINE-PRESSERS OF CORO.

This is their first appearance for America, having performed with triumphant success in the principal theaters of London.

MONS. ALEXANDRE, MAGICIAN,

Pupil of the Great Wizard of the North, gives his wonderful tricks and feats of Magic.

EVERY HOUR DAY AND EVENING,

On the platform in the main hall of the Museum.

And calls to the audience.

EVERY MAN TO BE HIS OWN MAGICIAN.

Besides explaining his tricks to the visitors and selling secrets at very low figure.

To be seen at all hours.

THE GIANT BOY,

Sixteen years old and over

EIGHT FEET EIGHT

the tallest man living.

A SPLENDID GROUP OF MOVING WAX FIGURES,

imported from Paris, representing

DON CARLOS AND HIS SUITE,

surrounding the Queen Isabella of Spain, including the

SPANISH CHIEF, BULLIGARGOUL,

surrounded by his wives, slaves and other friends.

MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB'S

PETITE SEWING-MACHINE.

A most perfect miniature Sewing Machine.

LIVING TROPICAL COLORED FISH.

THE MONSTER PYTHON.

THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST.

AUTOMATON WRITER.

THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.

The GRAND GIANT PANORAMA, Great Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.

Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

☞ All Complimentary Tickets now out must be used before the 15th of November, as there will be no free tickets after that time.

WINTER GARDEN.

INAUGURATION

OF THE REIGN OF
MERRIMENT!
MERRIMENT!!
MERRIMENT!!!

The popular young American comedians,

JOHN S. CLARKE,
JOHN S. CLARKE,
JOHN S. CLARKE,

for

TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,

in

DASHING COMEDY,
DASHING COMEDY,
DASHING COMEDY,

ROLLICKING DRAMA,
ROLLICKING DRAMA,
ROLLICKING DRAMA,

AND

ROARING FARCE,
ROARING FARCE,
ROARING FARCE,

MONDAY, OCT. 19,
MONDAY, OCT. 19,
MONDAY, OCT. 19,

will be presented a popular version of the romance, founded on nothing particular, and called

THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL!
THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL!!
THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL!!!

OR

THE LION OF THE MAY.

JOHN S. CLARKE
JOHN S. CLARKE

THE LIONS!
THE LIONS!!

TIME—SEPTEMBER, 1863.

Place—Parlor in Hotel of Hackensack, Maryland.

Alias, Clarkey, retired and successful citizen of the glorious state Germania.

The Immortal Timothy Toodles!
The Immortal Timoth

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Financial and Commercial News, see Eighth Page.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—½ P. M.

[illegible]

MORNING, Oct. 19—½ A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was fairly active in the way of Import entries, though the sales of Foreign merchandise are less spirited than earlier in the month and through September. The Customs Duties were $1,359,000 as against $1,671,000 the week before. The Export clearances, both in Produce and Specie, fall below the corresponding week last October. The Specie export is only one-half the large shipment of the week before. And although the price of Gold was advanced by speculation on the effect of that shipment and of various adverse military rumors, the price returned to the figure of Saturday week. The Money market worked steady through the week, and United States Currency was in good supply both in Bank and at the Treasury. No call was made upon the Banks by the Assistant Treasurer, owing to his large receipts for the Popular Loan, but on Saturday it was arranged that another instalment of $3,500,000 on the interregotiation would be paid in to-day, in anticipation of some heavy disbursements notified from Washington to be made in a few days.

The Stock Market has ruled with much steadiness, with a single exception elsewhere noticed, on the Railway list, and is higher by 1 ⅌ cent, on the Government Stocks of the old issues, which go up as the time approaches for closing the Popular Loan at par and the January interest in Gold matures.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

The price of Gold further declined 3@3¼ ⅌ cent. Saturday, making the fall since Thursday night 1 ⅌ cent, and leaving the price much the same as at the close of Saturday week. The sales early in the forenoon were at 142¼@150 ⅌ cent. Soon after the first Board adjourned, the price rallied to 151@151¼ ⅌ cent, on rumors of a rebel raid into Maryland; but at 2 o'clock, on the Street and also at the Second Board, the price was 149½@149¾ ⅌ cent, and soon after the adjournment, 149 ⅌ cent. The very last quotation for Exchange on London for the day's steamer was 165@166 ⅌ cent. In the afternoon there was not much business, and but few efforts to make a price. The figures are 164@165 ⅌ cent. The shipments of Gold by Saturday's steamers were only $669,000, although as much as two millions were previously rumored among the Gold speculators.

On the Stock Exchange the chief interest of the day's speculation was in Harlem old Shares. The registered sales of the day at the regular Boards amount to 17,000 Shares, and for the week 68,000 Shares. Including the Public Board and Street sales, there is no question that the entire capital of eighty-five thousand Shares changed hands during the week. The advance in price is between 114 and 15 ⅌ cent, being 6@7 per cent, between Saturday week and the lowest sales to-day. The price at the Second Board recovered to 80 ⅌ cent. Altogether, the rapid fall in the Stock in October is even more remarkable (though scarcely so surprising) than the extraordinary rise in July and August to nearly double the present figures. Nothing new transpires as to the cause of the great fall. The rumor, to which we referred a day or two ago, of an adverse opinion from Judge Hoffman on the injunction obtained by the Consolidated Stage Company against the Broadway track, is assumed to be a fact on the Street. But even this may not necessarily prevent an early conjunction between the hostile parties to the suit, if the sufficient "consideration" be offered to the friends of the Stage Company either directly in cash, or in the shape of a guaranteed "operation" in Harlem. In the other Railways, the changes from Friday were not important. There was rather more firmness on the list generally at the early Board, but the improvement was not marked at the close of the day.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Friday night; the market steady; Hudson River, and Harlem not so strong as at the Second Board:

[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,763,395 54, including for Customs, $184,000; payments, $6,201,649 09; balance, $28,091,371 95.

The receipts at the Treasury for the Popular Loan amounted to $1,013,500. The disbursements from the New-York office are about $1,500,000 over all receipts. Another installment of $3,500,000 on the late negotiation will be paid in by the Banks to-day.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	100
Manhattan	140	Irving	95
Mechanics'	116	Metropolitan	117
Union	117	Citizens'	104
America	123	People's	102
North River	105	Grocers'	110
Tradesmen's	111	Nassau	105
National	107	Corn Exchange	105
Merchants' Exchange	96	Continental	96½
Seventh Ward	140	St. Nicholas	100
State of New-York	105	Marine	157
Commerce	105	Commonwealth	100
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	100	Atlantic	100
Ocean	95	New-York County	125
Am. Exchange	109	Imp. and Traders'	109
Chatham	99	Park	133
Bk. of the Republic	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The import entries of the past week amount to $3,717,086, against $4,096,749 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,229,534, against $4,444,382 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $1,207,000, against $1,714,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,359,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, for nine months of the calendar year 1863, which we published a few days since, made the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1863—exclusive of $1,122,000 Foreign Specie—amount to $126,661,000

Add three weeks in October	10,782,501
Total since Jan. 1	$137,443,501
Against same time 1862	148,065,330
Decreased Importation	$622,037

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1863	$130,328,000
Add three weeks in October	8,042,094
Total since Jan. 1	$139,340,094
Against same time 1862	116,300,669
Increased Export 1862	$21,030,425

The Exports of Specie from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1863, were

Add since Oct. 1	4,847,000
Total since Jan. 1	$37,394,000
Against same time 1862	46,825,000
Decreased Specie Export 1862	$11,132,000

A merchant friend requests us to bring down our Gold Summary as nearly to the present date as practicable, from the close of November, 1860, when our troubles with the South began. He says that the belief still obtains with some of our old merchants, though he is not of the number, that the country is poorer instead of richer in the precious metals than when the war began, by reason of the export drain to Europe. The actual figures on the subject, which we have several times collected for this column, admit of no question whatever. The gain both at Bank in the great cities and among the people of the loyal Atlantic and Pacific States is large and undoubted. And there would be no confusion of opinion or friendly disputes among business men to be settled if it were not so often forgotten, that for the first year or thirteen months of the war, we were large importers of Gold from instead of exporters to Europe. However, we take pleasure in complying with the request of our friend by a brief summary of the 10th inst., to which date the last Bank returns of the Atlantic cities were made up.

1. The aggregate basis of Gold and Silver in the loyal States of the Union, Atlantic, Western and Pacific, on the 1st of December, 1860, was $230,000,000
2. Of this the Banks and Treasuries in the Atlantic cities held $28,127,000
   Other Banks and the people, 220,000,000 — 250,000,000
3. This basis has since been increased by production in excess of the net sum total exported from Dec. 1, 1860, to Oct. 10, 1863, to $300,000,000
4. Of this the Banks and Treasuries in the Atlantic cities held $40,000,000
   And other Banks and the People, ... 262,511,000
5. The whole increase is thus made 445,511,000
6. And this excess is divided
   To the Banks and Treasury, $30,000,000
   To the People, &c. ..... 317,483,000 — 347,511,000

The annual production of the Pacific States is not less than $50,000,000 per annum. The average annual shipments from the port of San Francisco amount to about $42,000,000. There is a plus, therefore, of $8,000,000 per annum for other employment and for distribution among the people, chiefly in the Pacific States, where the whole currency continues to be of Gold and Silver. This calculation would give

1. As the proceeds of 2 years and 10 months, or from Dec. 1, 1860, to Oct. 1, 1863 ..... $21,000,000
2. And as shipped from San Francisco in addition 84,000,000
3. Total gain to the Pacific $105,000,000
4. New-York has received about one-half of the whole product, say 50,000,000
5. Leaving for the other Atlantic States, Western and Pacific States $55,000,000

1860, the sum total of $71,410,000
6. And from Foreign Ports direct and via Boston, for New-York account 30,000,000
   Together $101,410,000
6. The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York, from Dec. 1, 1860, to and including Saturday, Oct. 10, 1863, were 101,001,000
   Excess of receipts at New-York $409,000
   Add excess on the Pacific 55,000,000
   Total gain as above $55,409,000

As the initial point in the above tables, we have taken the lowest estimate at the beginning of the war—the one admitted by the London *Times* as being fair for its own theory that the United States are soon to be exhausted—although we have reason to believe that it is too low, when the Gold in circulation in the Pacific States and Territories at that time is fairly taken into account. A careful estimate made some months ago gave for the Atlantic States alone on 1st December, 1860, $222,000,000, and certainly $22,000,000 would be too little to add for the Pacific States at the same time.

If the Banks of the great cities, as well as the Treasury and the People, had not been gainers by the Specie movement thus far through the war, the general gain to the country might, perhaps, be questioned as too large, and the bases of our calculation disputed. But the Bank and Sub-Treasury returns confirm the fact that more than one-half the accumulation since the war remains in the vaults of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston. We give the figures:

	Sept. 1, 1860.	Oct. 10, 1863.
New-York Banks	$16,811,767	$29,227,261
New-York Sub-Treasury	3,763,182	8,000,000*
Total in New-York	$20,574,819	$37,227,261
Philadelphia Banks	2,372,987	4,930,561
Boston Banks	7,452,000	7,708,000
Total	$30,131,240	$49,865,822
*Sub-Treasury balance, Oct. 10, 1863		$28,227,105
In United States Legal-Tender, &c., say		21,227,105
Gold balance as above		$8,000,000

The following abstract of Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Roads.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.
Reading	64,166	2,000,188	1,919,556
Schuylkill Navigation	21,671	684,268	713,677
Lehigh Navigation	19,007	640,141	643,000
Lehigh Valley	28,434	1,011,313	722,666
Delaware and Lackawanna	27,671	948,094	891,026
Delaware and Hudson	32,606	830,537	840,287
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	12,000	440,043	446,787
Shamokin	21,400	310,000	316,471
Broad Top	5,500	203,000	209,000
Lykens Valley	4,900	101,300	127,063
Trevorton	1,700	25,702	49,000
Totals	239,054	7,214,611	6,058,154

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds on Monday, Oct. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 52 William-street. For full particulars, see his advertisement (in auction column) on another page.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company have declared a dividend of $4 ⅌ share, payable Nov. 16.

The National Banks.

From the New-York Shipping List, Oct. 17.

The fulminations against the National Banking Law, which have recently appeared in circular form in this City, however much they may have gratified the steadfast and uncompromising opponents of the great revolution in the Banking system of the country, which has been inaugurated under its provisions, are not generally indorsed even in this City, where the advantages of a uniform currency of the Banking system is less appreciated than any where else; while at the West, public opinion has already uttered a strong protest against all such denunciations of a law of Congress which is calculated to confer such inestimable blessings upon the people at large. The fact is palpable and incontrovertible, that Secretary CHASE's Banking system is in perfect accord with public opinion and fully uttered by the people everywhere; and in the West this is particularly the case, even the bitterest enemies of the Administration expressing a decided preference for the "greenbacks" over the paper promises of even the most favored local institutions. The fact that the new Banking Law provides for a uniform currency, at once commended it to popular favor; and as the people have learned by experience the benefits to be derived from such a currency, they are not inclined to relinquish it for the sake of gratifying local prejudices against the, however powerful. This is amply demonstrated by the fact that upwards of *one hundred* Banks have already organized under the provisions of the new law, and that applications continue to be received at Washington, from nearly all sections of the country at present under Federal control. As intelligent commercial paper, published in Cincinnati, in speaking of the periodical denunciations of the National Banking system, says that its opponents ought to "come West and see how the business turns up their noses when the notes of even these great Metropolitan Banks are offered to them and the eagerness and willingness with which they take the "greenbacks;" and adds that "the fact is plain and cannot be misunderstood, that the people are with Mr. CHASE and his Banking system," and that "it has made him famous with the people." The utter futility of longer "kicking against the pricks" is abundantly manifest, and the few uneasy mortals who have arrayed themselves in opposition to the deservedly popular National Banking law enacted by the last Congress, may console themselves with the reflection that the popular verdict cannot be reversed by their condemnatory effusions, however plausible their arguments. The success of the National Banks is distinctly foreshadowed.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Politicians.—The nominations of the different parties in this city will be completed during this week. Those Democrats who are dissatisfied with the city and county tickets as nominated by the Democratic Conventions, are making arrangements to hold a Convention on Tuesday evening, when they will present a new set of candidates for the public vote. Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch will undoubtedly be the candidate for Mayor, and Hon. Samuel Garrison for County Judge. The Republican City Convention will meet on the same evening, and an effort is being made to put a straight ticket in the field, now that there is a certainty that two Democratic tickets will be run. The Democratic Ward Conventions meet to-night to nominate Aldermen.

Firefighters Dispersed by the Police.—A prize-fight was to have taken place on the Excelsior Base Ball Ground, near the foot of Court-street, yesterday morning. The principals were James Leonard and John Hussey. A large party arrived upon the ground about 4 o'clock, A. M., and succeeded in placing the stakes and arranging the ropes. The parties were just about stripping, when a few policemen were seen at a distance, which had the effect of dispersing them. They succeeded in getting away with all they had brought with them. One man refused to run, and was arrested and locked up. Justice Callanan released him on bail in the afternoon.

Gambling House Broken Up.—Capt. Smith, of the Forty-first Precinct Police, with a posse of men, made a descent upon a gambling house at No. 100 Orange-street, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrested the proprietor, Henry Miller, and the following parties, who were busily engaged in the game of faro: John G. Watts, S. Millard, Geo. Davis, Abraham Duryea, Richard Johnson, John E. Sherard, George Kahlor, Henry Cassbianca, Joseph Edwards, Daniel McKedge, Robert Cotrell, Francis Cotrell. The faro table, cards, dealing box, checks, &c., were taken in charge by the police. The parties were released on bail by Justice Adams.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 377, of which 26 were men, 45 women and 106 children. The causes are thus generalized: zymotic diseases, 17; nervous system, 29; heart and blood vessels, 6; respiratory organs, 59, (of which 5 were of consumption, 1 of croup, and 13 of diphtheria;) digestive organs, 36; urinary organs, 3; generative organs, 2; bones and joints, 1; violence, 1; injury, 2; still-born, 10; old age, 4; drowned, 2. Natives of the United States, 141; Ireland, 99; Germany, 3; England, 4; unknown, 1.

Died in a Stable.—An unfortunate man named Patrick Kelly, who was laboring under illness, entered a stable at No. 72 East Baltic-street on Saturday night, and fell down on the straw. He was soon after discovered, when it was found that he was in a dying condition. Arrangements were made to send him to the hospital, but he expired before he could be removed. Coroner Nugent had the body conveyed to the dead house. Deceased was about 50 years old.

Appropriating a Letter Containing Money.—Officer Oats, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, arrested Matilda Meeker, upon a warrant, on Saturday afternoon, in the act of having obtained a letter directed to Mary Murray, by falsely representing that such was her name. The letter contained $16, which, as alleged, she appropriated to her own use. The accused was held to answer.

Kings County Courts.—The Circuit Court will commence with the regular Monday of November, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Hon. Henry Ward Beecher will be present on that day, with some [illegible]

[illegible]

DEAFNESS,

CATARRH,

Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all Diseases of the

EAR AND THROAT,

Exclusively Treated by

DR. LIGHTHILL,

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., at his office

34 ST. MARK'S PLACE

Office hours from 8, A. M. till 3, P. M.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1863.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Catarrh for many years, which produced the most disagreeable effects. I consulted Dr. Lighthill about nine or ten months since, and at once placed myself under his care. I am now *entirely free from Catarrh*, my throat is perfectly healthy, and my health is very much improved.

P. E. MORAN,
Office Erie Railroad, foot of Dearborne.

A boy of mine, four years old, who had been quite hard of hearing for over a year, has been completely restored by Dr. Lighthill, after a short course of treatment.

A. C. HEWLETT, No. 36 6th-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for some time with partial deafness, and a very unpleasant ringing sound in the head, which rendered conversation difficult, except in a loud tone of voice. I take great pleasure in stating that under the skillful and painless treatment of Dr. Lighthill, my hearing has been restored, and the singing sound in the head has ceased.

H. P. WYANT, with J. W. Negersmus,
No. 2 Warren-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1863.

I do hereby certify that for the past fifteen months my hearing has been affected to a considerable extent, and that by an operation of Dr. Lighthill I have been restored to my full hearing. As I reside in Detroit and intend leaving for home soon, these desirous of knowing the veracity of this may inquire of Mr. T. J. McArthur, No. 684 Broadway.

P. McTERNEY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1863.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time, caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Faxon & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. O. POTTER,
Captain and A. Q. M., Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been afflicted with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing.

W. H. SAYMOUR, No. 8 Pine-st.

No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

Dr. R. B. Lighthill—*Dear Sir*: It was with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you:

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

W. D. W. WEEKS.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Lawe, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case.

JOHN BURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1863.

FROM F. L. CAGWIN, ESQ.,
PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once. I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable ease, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to me as his experience, has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble means very much better also, and, indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before.)

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those, who in time past, may like myself have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst us in your profession, I hope, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith, Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me,

Yours, very sincerely,

JOLIET, Ill., July 11, 1863. F. L. CAGWIN.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D.,
PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW-YORK.

FORDHAM, N. Y., April 20, 1863.

F. L. Cagwin, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I received your letter of April 22 to-day. I have had from infancy one very deaf ear, and always discharging more or less offensive matter. This year both ears became diseased, running very much, very offensive, producing the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits, and my hearing impaired in the highest degree. In such a condition, I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. He has fully restored me. I hear well; the dizziness and the discharge have been removed, and have not returned. The stopping of the running has given me the highest elasticity and vigor of body, and a flow of spirits, while my fears gave that stopping the discharge would prove detrimental or dangerous.

I believe, or rather have learned to believe, Dr. Lighthill—for he was a stranger to me until I was his patient—a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. Yours, very truly,

JOHN NOTT.

DELAWARE HOUSE, ALBANY, N. Y., March 7, 1863.

To Dr. C. R. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in certifying that you have effected a great deal of improvement in the hearing of my son, Marcus C. Rossile, who has, previous to your taking the case in hand, been quite deaf from the effects of Scarlatina. As I know of many other cases which you have cured and benefited, I have no hesitancy in recommending you to the public.

I remain yours, very truly,

THEOPHILUS ROESSLE,
Proprietor Delavan House, Albany, N. Y.

From the Hon. Iris Fisk, Pulaski, Mich.

Dr. Lighthill—*Dear Sir*: I send you a statement of my case, which you may use as you think proper. I have acquaintance in different parts of the State, have served three years as Senator of Pembroke County, and three years as Representative, in all six years, before State Legislature. My statement may benefit some of those afflicted with this disease.

For several years I have been afflicted with Catarrh. I have tried many prescriptions for it without receiving any benefit therefrom. I have taken your medicine about two months, and it has cured me. I would esteem it a favor if afflicted with this disease to apply to you. I am confident Wisdom will prompt either your direct or indirect aid in obtaining the services of Dr. Lighthill.

Respectfully yours,

IRA FISK.

NEW ALCOHOLIC,
A RICHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT,
A PURE TONIC,

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA,

JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inw. Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN
NO ALCOHOL OR RAD WHISKY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable,) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood-gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whisky, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable army of Alcoholic preparations in pistholic bottles and big-bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters, which instead of curing only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although I do not wish to be understood that Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not justly to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation in the hope that he may thus confer a blessing on others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture, and I am glad of this opportunity to say, that Esq. for the removal of this prejudice by your kind, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from gout and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the year, was followed by evident relief and improvement to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for some months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore think God and my duty for directing me to the use of them.

REV. J. NEWTON BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1863.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 25 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused, and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to the death of the drunkard. By their use, the system is kept continually under the influence of alcoholic stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters we publish the following receipt. Get one bottle Hoofland's German Bitters and mix with three quarts of good brandy or whisky, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS in connection with good articles of liquor, at a much less price than those proprietary preparations will cost you.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!
AND FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "Hoofland's German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the hasty published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, thousands of lives might be saved and disability will be less.

[illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Price per bottle 75 cents,
Or half dozen for $4.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the interesting preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal office and manufactory,
No. 631 Arch-st.
JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.)

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

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EAGLE MILLS.
TABER & PLACE,
Successors to
WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS
&c., &c., &c.
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED
RURIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
Office, No. 94 Front-st.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

MARVIN & CO.
ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES,
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
☞ Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

PEREGO'S
NAVY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 175 Broadway, N. Y.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to fit, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circulars containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINE.
The favorite for families. Price $50.
AT FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK-STANDS,
No. 505 Broadway.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Theatre, Opera* and *General* out-door use; the eye may be kept in perpetual focus, will show distinctly a person at house top at from 2 to 6 miles. Breakfast at the Exchange at 9 A. M. the smallest transported pocket opera glasses, and Imported Opera glasses, without the distressing sound of the Opera Glass. The best Glass in the world. Also, with the finest assortment of Spectacles, Eyes, Eyes, Eyes, suitable for the optical science, from Dr. Abbe, Optician, SIMMONS, Optician-Optician, No. 569½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.